The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 133 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
13th "	India ..	8000	.... ..	....
20th "	China ..	8060	Maloja ..	12500
27th "	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	....
4th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
11th "	China ..	8000	.... ..	....
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th "	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	....
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	.... ..	....
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	....
12th "	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7066	.... ..	....
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	....
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	....
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	.... ..	....
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	....
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	.... ..	....
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	....
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
24th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	.... ..	....

These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Pasengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Izuba Maru	M. Shinobe	6189	28th May	7th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	8758	30th "	10th "
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	12th June	22nd "
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd "	3rd July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th "	10th "
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th "
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta....A & C	7516	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	23rd June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	....	30th June.
City of Colombo....B	5987	....	11th July.
City of Paris.....A & C	9239	....	18th July.
City of Marseilles....A & C	8,806†	....	25th July.
City of Glasgow ....A & C	6529	....	5th Aug.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Distination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	26th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7636	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur	....	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	6th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	2nd Aug..	....	15th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9239	10th Oct...	16th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7474	22nd Oct...	30th Oct..	14th Nov.
*City of Lahore ..	6875	28th Oct.	6th Nov..	23rd Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5421	7th Nov..	14th Nov..	2nd Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec...	....	29th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,001	489	800
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	1737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED

17-19, GREEN STREET. FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
BARPETA, 3200, Thur. 11th June. 9 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Fri. 12th June *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA" 3200 tons, on Thursday, the 11th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 11th June calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA ... 3413 ... Thursday 11th June
†JELUNGA .....3206 " 25th
*PUNDUA .....2305 " 9th July
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 " 23rd July

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

5th June, 1914.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Horuby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	6001	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	10th Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	6001	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	148	

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 161.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

to:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ROYAL "STANDARD" TYPEWRITERS

For over 6 weeks we had sold out and we had not a typewriter left which we could show.

To-day we are in the position to be able to demonstrate

THE TYPEWRITER OF TRIPLE SERVICE
THE TYPEWRITER OF PERFECT PRESSWORK

THE MASTER MACHINE
THE NEW MODEL ROYAL No. 10

There are real reasons why the "ROYAL" dominates in QUALITY typing. First, there is the new ROYAL way of sending direct force from the operator's fingers on the typewriter keys straight to the printing-point with every powerful hammer-stroke of its accelerating typebars of carbon steel—with every unerring beat of its wonderful roller-trip escapement. Then there is a rigid carriage that meets the millions of blows of the type; a solid, one-piece type guide that controls but does not force alignment. The whole rapid-fire action is almost frictionless! And lastly, the deeply engraved and beautifully shaded type themselves—the "business end of the typewriter."

If you are interested in better service
WRITE NOW—WRITE NOW to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95 Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York.	
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,

Bombay.

SHE

has enraptured a hundred million hearts.

TAKE CARE OF YOURS.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

BURBERRY Weatherproofs, new stock of Ladies and Gents models. Get the genuine make from the sole appointed Agents in Bombay. ASQUITH & LORD, LTD, Opposite Clock Tower. 2820a.

TUITION will be given in French, German and English by a highly trained young man within a limited time at moderate terms. Apply sharp to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2803

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

SHE

has enraptured a hundred million hearts.

TAKE CARE OF YOURS.

WANTED A COMPETENT and HARD-WORKING MISTRY for the office of an Architectural. Surveyor. Apply PERSONALLY. Between 1 and 5 p.m. House No. 11, Block "B", Sitaram Building. 2825

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 393

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for permanent service in Tonk State on Rs. 35 with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Tonk, Rajputana. 2070

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by Young European in a Commercial House. Speaks German fluently. Good Salesman. Willing to accept moderate salary. Apply to Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2603

WANTED—A lady music teacher. Must be prepared to prepare candidates for the Higher Local examination of the Trinity College of Music. Address, PRINCIPAL, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. 2063

WANTED a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Radhanpur State. Pay Rs. 35 rising on approved services to Rs. 40 p. m. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to:—

THE DEWAN, Radhanpur State. 2816

WANTED.—A competent, energetic and graduate man for the Post of Deputy Inspector of Schools in this State, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 p. m. Applications with testimonials of past services will be received by the

RAJA SAHIB DEO

2052 BAHADUR, Sirguja.

WANTED.—An Octroi Superintendent on Rs. 100-5-150 per month, with Rs. 15 as horse allowance, and an Asstt Octroi Superintendent on Rs. 50-2½-75 per month. None need apply who do not know Mahajani. All applications must reach the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bareilly, by June 10th. 2073

WANTED.—A lady and gentleman require two rooms with bathrooms to each, furnished or unfurnished, with board with private family in the vicinity of the Fort.

Entry about 15th June.

No boarding houses need apply. Address Box No. 646, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2324

WANTED for the Muir Central College, Allahabad, a temporary Professor in the Provincial Educational Service, competent to teach English and Logic, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of resi' ce in the United Provinces, and nat'on ity, with copies of testimonial (not to be returned) should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 15th June 1914. 2060

WANTED for the 17th Cavalry Mess: A first class cook with experience in good Messes. Only Goanese or Mugs should apply, as Mohamedan Khansamahs are not wanted. Pay Rs. 45 monthly, including wages of mate.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. They should be addressed to the MESS PRESIDENT. 17th Cavalry, Allahabad. 2072

WANTED—A EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER 14 years Indian experience as Engineer-in-charge Engineering Works and large constructions. Also good commercial Traveller—well acquainted with people in Bombay Presidency, United Provinces and the Punjab—will be open to engagement by 15th of this month. Can undertake any work. Moderate salary, also prepared to take contracts. Apply to Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2819

A PROFESSOR of Chemistry is required for the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. He must be a Graduate (in Honours) of a European University and will be required to prepare students for the B. Sc. and M. Sc. Examinations (in Chemistry) of Allahabad University. He may also be required to carry on tutorial work in Hostels. He will be expected to join the College on the 15th October 1914.

For other particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL M. A. O. College, Aligarh. 2070

WANTED a qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for employment at the Plague Inspection Post at Tara Devi near Simla. The candidate selected will be given a consolidated salary up to Rs. 100 per mensem, according to qualifications and free quarters. Applications stating qualifications and age, with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned up to the 15th June, 1914.

Applications are also invited from FEMALE COMPOUNDERS for employment at Tara Devi. The candidates should state their qualifications, etc., and the pay they would accept.

C. J. BAMBER, Colonel, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,

2063 Punjab.

SHE

has enraptured a hundred million hearts.

TAKE CARE OF YOURS.

WANTED ENGROSSING (Short-hand) CLERK very light duties. Salary Rs. 30. Early promotion. Write DARUWALA, Jaiphal Terrace, Tardeo. 2326

WANTED a Smart ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER on Salary and Commission for a first class local weekly journal. Apply "X. Y. Z." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2601

A well experienced Hindoo gentleman WANTS TO JOIN as a PARTNER in any well going business firm with Rs. 5,000/- write with particulars to Box No. 641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2806

WANTED—FOR CRIPPLE a light wheelabout chair for the house, the wheels to be of the Bicycle type and rubber tyred. The Cripple to propel the chair by means of the tyred wheels at his side. Apply to Box No. 634, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2783

WANTED AN ENGINE DRIVER for Somaliland Wireless Telegraph Stations, able to run a 5 H.P. Gardner oil engine, a 15 H.P. High Speed, 3 cylinder Gardner oil engine, and also to attend to two small dynamos, for terms apply to Messrs. CAWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.,

Agents, Somaliland Protectorate,

23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

2767

WANTED—For the Khalsa College, Amritsar, a Professor with the degree of Master or Arts in English, and can teach History or Arts in English, and can teach History or Economics as another subject, or an M.A. in History, who can also take classes in Economics. Pay according to qualifications.—Applications with copies of testimonials to reach The HONORARY SECRETARY. 2060

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2572

WANTED for the South Indian Railway School at Negapatam a fully trained (Church of England) HEAD MISTRESS, capable of teaching up to, and inclusive of, the Middle School.

2. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem with free quarters and passes over the Home line.

3. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, must be addressed to THE PRESIDENT, South Indian Railway School, Negapatam, and must reach him not later than the 15th June, 1914. 2071

WANTED—A Cashier for the P. W. D. Sikkim, salary Rs. 70 per mensem, cash security required Rs. 1,000.

The appointment is permanent, but the selected candidate will be on probation for 3 months before being confirmed.

Only those fully qualified and possessing the necessary experience, need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to the undersigned before the 30th of June 1914—

C. H. DRACOTT, C.E.,

State Engineer, Sikkim.

Gantok: 22nd May 1914. 2066

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Owner going Home.—Chestnut Aust: Gelding, "CAVALIER," 15.2 9 years. Believed sound. Trained Cavalry Charger. Perfect month and paces. Jumps well, and should make high class hunter or pigsticker. Rs. 1,200 or offers.

Smart BUGGY, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order, with set brown English Harness. Rs. 550.

Gents BICYCLE, "Sparkbrook," 3 speed 29in. frame, built to order for tall rider. Rs. 100.

Apply to LT.-COLONEL G. ELSMIE,

XXth Deccan Horse, Bolarum. 2060

FOR SALE.—ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 2; Rs. 3; Rs. 4; Rs. 6 per dozen. Oranges, apples, sweet limes peaches, lichies, figs, chikoos etc. at market price.

DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302

TO BE LET.

TO LET fully FURNISHED FLAT (cutlery and crockery) consisting of Dining and Drawing room, 4 bed-rooms, 2 bath-rooms, kitchen, and servants quarters, gardon from July 1914. Rs. 180 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600

NOTICES.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 10th instant inclusive. 2813

NOTICE.

OAKES & CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Debenture Holders held at the Registered Offices of the Company on the 31st May 1910, the eighth half-yearly drawing for the redemption at par by the Company of 150 of its Debentures will take place in the presence of a Notary Public at the Registered Offices of the Company, 200 Mount Road, Madras, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, 1914, at 5 p.m.

For OAKES and Co., Ltd.,

H. J. FARLEY,

Secretary.

Madras, 1st June 1914. 2074

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between our clients Messrs. HEMCHAND AMERCHAND & NEMCHAND BHIMJI on the one hand and DEVCHAND RAMCHAND on the other in the business in Manchester Piece Goods, carried on in the name of Hemchand Amerchand at Station Gulli, in Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market, stands dissolved from to-day so far as regards the said Devchand Ramchand only and all persons are hereby warned against lending any moneys or having any dealings or transactions with the said Devchand Ramchand for and on behalf of the said partnership firm of Hemchand Amerchand. All persons acting in contravention of this notice will do so at their own risk and our clents Messrs. Hemchand Amerchand and Nemchand Bhimji and their firm of Hemchand Amerchand will not be responsible for the same.

The business will henceforth be carried on by our clents Hemchand Amerchand and Nemchand Bhimji on their own account in the name of Hemchand Amerchand as before.

Dated this 3rd day of June 1914.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,

Attorneys for Hemchand Amerchand and

2810. Nemchand Bhimji.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT under the Mysore Government. The applicants should be thoroughly qualified Mechanical Engineers and should be able to design and erect Rolling stock, organise railway workshops, and be fully conversant with all branches of Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments. Preference will be given to persons who have already some experience of Indian Railway work. The salary paid will be according to qualifications and will be limited to Rs. 800 rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, exclusive of travelling allowances which will be similar to those allowed to Executive Engineers under the Mysore Service Regulations, i.e., double first class fare by rail. Rs. 5 halting allowance and a mileage of 8 annas per mile under the conditions laid down in the Service Regulations. Leave rules will be in accordance with those laid down under the Mysore Service Regulations for temporary employes.

2 The appointment will, in the first instance, be for a period of 3 years terminable with three months' notice on either side. The successful applicant will be required to execute an agreement before joining the appointment.

3 Applicants should furnish the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—

(i) Full name.
(ii) Date and place of Birth.
(iii) Place of education.
(iv) Examinations passed, or degrees or other diplomas obtained.
(v) Lowest salary expected.
(vi) Present and past employment, with particulars of salaries, etc., drawn, the period of employment in each case and reasons for termination of service.
(vii) Knowledge of Indian languages.
(viii) Name of any person or persons to whom reference may be made if necessary, for further particulars.

4. Applications should reach the Secretary for Railways, Government of Mysore, Bangalore, on or before the 31st July, 1914.

K. KRISHNAIENGAR,

Offg. Secretary for Railways,

Government of Mysore.

Bangalore, 1st June, 1914.

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

LADIES desirous of being present at the forthcoming Levee of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to be held on Saturday the 20th June 1914 at the Council Hall, Poona are requested to apply to the undersigned on or before the 10th idem for cards of admission.

2 Names of Ladies for whom cards are required and their address should be legibly written in the application.

3 Applications received later than the date specified above cannot be considered as the number of seats is very limited.

S. C. MOULD, B.A.,

2691 Executive Engineer, Poona District.

WANTED.

FOR THE CONSULTING ARCHITECT'S BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT, BURMA.

1. A thoroughly qualified ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem to fill a permanent appointment. Must be a good draftsman, reliable constructionist, and fully competent to make detailed designs from sketches.

2 A first grade DRAFTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 150—6—180 per mensem to fill a permanent appointment. Must have had previous experience in some qualified Architect's Office, and be conversant with architectural details.

All applicants should, in the first instance, apply by letter only, stating age, qualifications, etc., and should also state ability to submit, when required, drawings of their own architectural work. No drawings will be returned if sent before requisition for same is made.

Successful candidates will be on probation for six months. Those not already in Government Service will be required to produce a satisfactory age and health certificate from a Civil Surgeon.

Applications will be received up to the 30th June, 1914, and should be addressed to the Undersigned.

H. SETON MORRIS,

Consulting Architect to the

Government of Burma,

Public Works Department,

2061 Rangoon.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving, Company, Limited, will, in accordance with the requisition below mentioned, be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 42-43, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1914, when the undermentioned Resolution will be proposed:—

RESOLUTION.

That Mr. Venkata Krishniah be and he is hereby removed from his place of Director under Article 93 of the Articles of Association of the Company and that Mr. Keshavrao Vakil be and he is appointed Director in his place.

This notice is given by the directions of the members of the Company specified below holding in the aggregate upwards of one-half of the issued share capital of the Company upon which all calls and other sums due have been paid, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 78 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, the Directors having failed for 21 days from the deposit of a Requisition in writing signed by such members being deposited, to convene a meeting for the purpose aforesaid.

KESHEORAO VAKIL,

GOVIND, TATYAJEE, AFZULPURKER,

By direction of the undermentioned Shareholders:—

Moosthiala Ramannah & Govindoo.
Jaloor Kistia.
Cheekoty Veerannah.
Ramgopal.
Ramgopal Shrikisson.
Dossabhoy N. Chinoy.
Shahpoorji Edulji Chinoy.
L. R. Gorakshakar.
Keshavrao Vakil.
Nagesh Anant.
Jagannath Bhimajee.
Gunpat Bhim Rao Afzulpurker.
V. Ramchandra Rao Vishwamittry.
Govind Ramchandra Naik.
Mathuradas Hurrikissondas.
Govind Gopal Boramanikar.
Bhagwant Pandharinath.
Govind Tatyajee Afzulpurker.
Narhar Govind Boramanikar.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1914. 2829

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

IN FORCE FROM 1ST JUNE, 1914.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriages (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay. H. M.	Stations.	UP. To Bombay. H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22- 9 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep.	7-27
8- 6 ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	21- 0
10-52 ,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-21
12-15 ,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-52
15- 3 ,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	14- 1
17-43 ,,	Agra Cantonment..... ,,	11-18
18-38 ,,	Mutra ..... ,,	10-18
21- 0 ,,	Delhi..... Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Arr.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad ..... Dep.	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment ..... ,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur ..... ,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment..... ,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	22-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundar..... ,,	22-37
8- 2 ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	21- 7
9-33 ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	20- 1
10- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... ,,	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay..	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5 .38 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
18-15 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-52
18-55 Dep.		Arr.	15-11
16-15 ,,	Oral.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-35 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-32
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 1
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
1- 4 Arr.	Saharanpur.....	Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-43 Arr.	Lhaksar	Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.		Arr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

W. LAIDLAW,

263 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE Matheran Steam Tramway will be CLOSED SHORTLY for the Monsoon. The exact date of closing will be notified later.

W. LAIDLAW,

Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st June 1914. 262

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of condemned instruments, apparatus and electrical appliances, etc., and second-hand recent Medical text books at the Grant Medical College on SATURDAY, 6th June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m.

N. F. CHILDE, M.B.,

Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,

2073 Principal Grant Medical College.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT AT 4 P.M., (S.T.).

On SUNDAY the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of the bungalow known as "Wode House" opposite the Post Office, Colaba, the teak and blackwood Dining Drawing and Bed Room furniture consisting of dining table, chairs, dinner waggon, drawing room cabinets, almiras, cupboards, side-boards, single and double cots, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, easy and low chairs, book stands, lamps, glassware, crockeryware and platedware &c.:—

The property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 550 BAGS WHEAT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq. the Interim Receiver appointed in the O. O. C. J. Suit No. 511 of 1914 (Messrs. Bhawanji Versey and Co., Plaintiffs vs. Magniram Ramkisson and another Defendants), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the godown of Bhawanji Versey and Co opposite the Water Tank at Duna Bunder the following:—

400 Bags Wheat.
150 Bags Pisi Wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Conditions of sale will be read out at the time of sale.

The goods can be seen at the godown on sale day or can be inspected previously by appointment at the said godown.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the Interim Receiver at their office in old Agra Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th June, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 5th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the structure of building No. 3 at the junction of Umerkhadi 1st and 2nd Rows acquired from Haji Karmalli Mahomed Jaitha.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Compound of the Municipal Fire Brigade Station, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

11 Full presedd Bales of Umraoti and Jalna Cotton slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 5th June, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE OF 20 CASES GREEN WIRE NETTING.

THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will under instructions from Mr. K. C. Marrott, Chief Agent for Messrs. E. Daffern and Co. and on account and at the risk of Vappa Lanchi Ellia, sell off by Public Auction in the Old Coat's Depot of Messrs. E. Daffern and Co., at Hornby Road, No. 201.

20 cases Green Wire Netting.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the day of sale.

D'LAL & Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 5th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MAHAMMEDI MAHAL.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. HARDINGE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at Mahammadi Mahal, Dhobie Talao, a quantity of Furniture grey and coloured Piece-Goods and other miscellane us goods:—

A lot of furniture such as:—Glass Door Show Cases, Writing Tables, Chairs, Teapoys, Easy Chairs, Corner Stands, Standard Telescopic Floor Lamps, Oil Painting Pictures in Frame; a lot of rich Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Powder, Shaving Sticks &c.; a large lot of remants, such as Cashmere Flannel, Coating and Serges, &c., suitable for Suitings. Glass-ware and Crockeryware, a lot of ember Mouth Pieces and Plain Smoking Pipes, Ladies Hand Bags, a lot of toys and large lot of Japanese Tea will Coffee Sets, etc.

The above is now on view.

HARDINGE & Co.

2718 Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 5th June, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO COLOR MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 182 CASES ANILENE AND DRY COLORS.

On THURSDAY, the 11th June at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahimji Habibullah & Co., at Esaji Street, Mandvi.

182 cases Anilene and Dry Colors.

MEHTA & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th June, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Seven Nights only

Commencing *Saturday, June 6th*

Return Visit of the

HOWITT PHILLIPS

COMEDY AND DRAMATIC CO.

June 6 & 8 Saturday & Monday.

The Great Princess Theatre London Drama

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"

June 9 & 10 Tuesday & Wednesday.

The Brilliant Sporting Play.

"A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS'

June 11th, Thursday.

By Desire

"NOBODYS DAUGHTER"

June 12th, Friday.

The Great American Drama.

"THE BARRIER"

June 13th, Saturday.

The Famous Drama.

"ALONE IN LONDON"

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN

Price Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

Plan Open at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR.

PROTEA II

MARCEL AND BELL.

DAN CLIFFO

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"

Part VII.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married peerons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 & 10

THE GAIETY THEATRE

TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 & 10

PALACE OF VARIETIES

In association with Bandmann Rickard, Eastern Circuit,

COLOSSAL AGGREGATION OF TALENT

TO-NIGHT THE KILMANOFF TROUPE OF RUSSIAN DANCERS

Selection from their National Dances.

"The Hungarian Gipsy Dance"
"The Neapolitan Tambo Dance"
Honoured by Royal Command.

MARIE QUINTRELL AND A PIANO.

When Marie plays the whole world sings. You can join the happy throng, Marie has a delightful voice and can use it. She will give selections from Carmen &c.

EXPENSIVE BOOKING OF

LILY PACY

SOUBRETTE

Fresh from her Revue Success.

SONG NOVELTIES, MAGNIFICENT DRESSES.

A STAR THAT WILL SHINE TO-NIGHT

COME TO-NIGHT AND JOIN IN THE CHORUSES.

SHE LIKES IT AND IT DROWNS THE BAND.

TO-NIGHT THE BROS. GRAUS

KINGS OF THE PERCH.

These artistes have had a great reception during their stay here. They have a new bundle of tricks ready.

CLOWN ADOLF AND HIS BABY ELEPHANT "THUMMSUP"

£10,000 has been refused for the unique animal. It can do anything from threading needles to cracking nuts with its eyebrous. It's some scream.

ALL THAT IS THE BEST IN THE PICTURE WORLD IS HERE.

ON SATURDAYS.

POPULAR PRICES

Boxes Rs. 15, 10, Stalls 2.
Circle Re. 1.
Back Seats As. 8, 6, & 4.

MATINEE 4-30 p.m.
1st SHOW 6-30 p.m.
NO 10 O'CLOCK SHOW.

POPULAR PRICES.

Boxes Rs. 15, 10, Stalls 2.
Circle Re. 1.
Back Seats As. 8, 6, & 4.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

A FILM THAT IS THE TALK OF BOMBAY.

PROTEA

AND THE

INFERNAL AUTOMOBILE.

THE SECOND SERIES

Of this Great Lady Detective's Startling Adventures.

4,320 Feet—Four Parts.

"Protea" is a woman, but such a woman as we have not before seen in pictures. She is unique, charming, daring, resourceful and bewildering. She performs feats that fill one with astonishment.

ONE LONG SUCCESSION OF THRILLS.

This Second Part is even more thrilling than the first. Don't miss it!

3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

THE DISPELLER.

The dispeller of Indigestion of whatever degree, Diabetes and such other dreadful diseases permanently and perfectly, is the Atank Nigrah Pills. Their special features are a small price and dose with no restrictions regarding diet.

Price Re. 1 per tin of 32 Pills.

A tin only will convince you. Sold everywhere or from :—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR,

AND

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

BOOKS FOR. PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

FOR

By Dr. O. S. MARDEN.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the submontane districts; Lahore has had 0.19" and Ambala 0.67". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Multan; minimum temperature is in decfect in the area of rainfall.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north-western and western districts; Mainpuri has had 0.64", Agra 0.58" and Jhansi 0.48". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0.53" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Central India West and moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in defect at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division and fairly general in Berar. Jubbulpore has had 0.50", Hoshangabad 0.39", Khandwa 1.50" and Akola 0.66". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect except at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.50", Mormugao 0.96" and Karwar 1.15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north Konkan. Night temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.11", Ahmednagar 0.30" and Aurangabad 0.22". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general between Ratnagiri and Cochin on the west coast and in the northern half of the Central Provinces, the north-western and the extreme western districts of the United Provinces and fairly general in the submontane districts of the Punjab, in Central India West, the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. There has thus been a considerable increase in the area of rainfall to-day. Conditions in the east Arabian sea are changing and becoming favourable for the advance of the monsoon. The seasonal depression in north-west India has intensified and is causing high winds in Kathiawar and slight to moderate seas between Veraval and Karachi.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and the Konkan and some dust or thunderstorms in the Central and the United Provinces, the submontane districts of the Punjab and in Hyderabad and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

CLOUDY WEATHER AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 3.

Lucknow is experiencing cloudy and depressive weather. The minimum reached yesterday was 72.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 4th of June 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	98.4	87.5	74	..	..	..
Jask	104.6	86.0	41	..	..	—0.02
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	97.5	87.6	72	..	..	—0.08
PUNJAB—						
Multan	115.3	82.8	46	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	104.1	73.2	43	..	..	—0.12
Lahore	111.6	72.7	64	0.19	0.19	0.15
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	109.9	74.7	66	0.67	0.67	0.67
Delhi	110.4	84.2	34	..	0.12	0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	111.3	82.4	70	0.58	0.58	—0.58
Mainpuri	112.0	77.4	73	0.64	0.64	0.64
Jhansi	108.6	74.8	61	0.48	0.48	0.48
Cawnpore	108.0	78.6	63	..	0.00	—0.13
Allahabad	107.5	82.5	46	0.02	0.02	0.02
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	120.1	80.8	42	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi	89.9	82.2	86	..	0.00	—0.03
Ajmer	104.8	61.2	58	..	0.03	0.08
Jaipore	108.7	84.1	41	..	0.18	0.18
Kotah	108.4	83.6	38	..	0.10	—0.10
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.1	75.1	84	..	0.00	—0.02
Dwarka	89.8	88.1	77	..	0.00	—0.10
Veraval	86.6	81.6	79	..	0.00	0.00
Rajkot	104.0	78.4	68	..	0.30	0.30
Bhavnagar	100.8	80.2	70	..	0.75	0.69
Surat	99.9	81.0	67	..	0.00	—0.01
Ahmedabad	104.5	81.0	64	..	0.12	0.12
Deesa	105.4	79.6	64	..	0.01	1.01
Neemuch	102.9	77.0	59	..	0.00	0.00
Indore	92.1	69.5	70	0.53	1.29	0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102.1	75.6	72	0.50	0.50	0.49
Saugor	103.2	73.4	79	0.05	0.05	0.05
Hoshangabad	97.2	73.2	82	0.38	0.58	0.47
Khandwa	92.1	70.4	83	1.50	1.72	1.63
Akola	96.0	72.2	80	0.66	0.92	0.61
Amraoti	94.9	73.6	66	..	0.62	0.23
Nagpur	102.4	78.9	55	..	0.05	—0.55
Chanda	101.5	79.8	64	..	0.02	—0.27
Raipur	105.2	84.8	52	..	0.00	—0.25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.6	83.2	87	..	0.13	—0.86
Ratnagiri	91.1	76.1	91	0.50	0.50	—1.64
Mormugao	92.7	76.0	87	0.96	0.96	—1.21
Kaiwar	90.3	73.0	88	1.15	1.19	—2.48
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.4	73.5	71	0.11	0.38	—0.00
Ahmednagar	89.6	71.0	66	0.30	0.30	—0.18
Poona	92.8	74.9	59	..	0.00	—0.58
Sholapur	98.8	76.5	53	..	0.00	—0.58
Bijapur	95.2	75.5	70	..	0.00	—0.55
Belgaum	90.3	69.5	81	..	0.00	—0.87
Aurangabad	91.7	69.2	77	0.22	0.42	0.03
Nizamabad (Indur)	102.0	76.2	70	0.06	0.06	—0.06
Hyderabad	95.8	77.1	59	..	0.05	—0.38
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.7	79.7	74	..	0.05	—3.15
Calicut	86.9	78.6	87	1.06	1.14	—1.31
Cochin	83.7	75.7	91	1.23	1.97	—1.12
Colombo	86.2	79.4	88	1.18	0.83	—0.58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	101.8	83.2	41	..	0.33	—0.08
Bellary	101.8	78.3	55	..	0.00	—0.34
Cuddapah	105.8	80.9	55	..	0.00	—0.43
Madras	107.0	84.7	45	..	0.00	—0.28
Bangalore	94.5	69.2	68	..	0.00	—0.72
Coimbatore	91.1	73.6	73	..	0.00	—0.19
Trichinopoly	105.4	80.8	53	..	0.00	—0.24
Negapatam	102.6	79.3	68	0.04	0.34	0.20

ALL INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June, 4.

Some moderately heavy rain has fallen on the Konkan coast and the indications of the approach of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea are to-day more marked. The storm from the Bay crossed the Arakan Coast and has broken up after giving fairly heavy rain. The disturbance in the extreme north caused widespread rain in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, West United Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad; local in East United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Cenral India West Central Provinces, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, South-west Punjab, South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab and Monywa five inches; Toungoo and Kyaukpyu two. Moulmein and Maymyo one and a half; Cox's Bazar 3; Patna 1½; Gorakpur ¾; Jansi, Agra, Mainpuri, Bareilly, Mussooree a half; Chakrata one; Ambala, Ludhians, Sialkot, Sonamarg a half; Nowgong two; Kandwa one and a half; Indore. Akola and Jubbulpore a half; Parbhani, Marmagoa, Karwar and Calicut one.

Forecaste:—Diminution of rain in Burma; increase in North-east India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th June was 29.874 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 3rd June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.			
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	Inches.	29.720
Temperature of Air	..	degrees	87.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	"	79.0
Dew Point	..	"	76.2
Relative humidity of Air	..	"	0.705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)			5.0
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees	92.6
Minimum do do	..	"	83.0
General direction of Wind from variable to midnight			WSW,W,WSW.W,WSW
Movement of Wind do	..	miles	191
Fall of Rain	..	Inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	..	"	0.13
Do. do. year	..	"	0.28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th June		"	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time: depth of water is Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	June	h m	ft.	June	h m	ft in
TH	4	m. 7 54	26 4	4	) 23	17 2
		7 41 a	26 1			19 10
F	5	m 9 3	27 2	5	m 20	16 1
		8 42	26 6		41 a	19 9
S	6	m 10 1	28 3	6	m 2 13	15 2
		9 28 a	26 8		2 48 a	19 6
S	7	m 10 53	29 1	7	m 3 2	14 5
		10 31 a	26 10		3 47 a	19 2
M	8	m 11 41	29 6	8	m 3 51	14 1
		11 22 a	26 10		4 42 a	18 11
TU	9	m 0 27 a	29 11	9	m 5 24 a	14 2
		m 0 12	26 8		6 27 a	18 9
W	10	1 11 a	29 8	10	m 6 9	14 7
					m 7 18 a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 4 (Thursday) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 10m.
" 5 (Friday) " 6h. 1m. " 7h. 14m.
" 6 (Saturday) " 6h. 1m. " 7h. 14m.
" 7 (Sunday) " 6h. 1m. " 7h. 14m.
" 8 (Monday) " 6h. 1m. " 7h. 15m.
" 9 (Tuesday) " 6h. 1m. " 7h. 15m.
" 3 (Wednesday) " 6h. 1m. " 7h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 1st 7h 33-0m. p.m.; Perigee. 6th, 4-5h a.m. Full Moon 8th, 10th, 48-3m a.m. Last Quarter 15th, 7h, 50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th 3-4h. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of Season Report for the week ending 2nd June was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was slight rain during the week in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Cutch and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for the sowing of kharif crops continues. Sowing has commenced in the Konkan, the Karnatak and Savantvadi. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar. Poona and Cutch. The supply of drinking water was adequate expected in Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Kaira, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices of food-grains show a tendency to rise. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	21 to 50
Gujarat	35 to 54
Konkan	21 to 41
Deccan	27 to 50
Karnatak	30 to 38

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 30th May were 2,401 in Sholapur, 1,119 in Satara and 126 in Bijapur.

COMEDIAN'S CONTRACT.

AMUSING EVIDENCE BY MR. SEYMOUR HICKS.

AN UNINSURABLE THROAT.

Further interesting evidence was given on mail day in the action brought by the London Theatre of Varieties, Ltd., against Mr. Will Evans, the comedian, the first day's hearing of which has already appeared in these columns.

Dr. F. G. Crookshank, Wimpole-street, was the first witness called. He said he had been attending Mr. Evans on and off for ten years. He had recently visited halls belonging to the plaintiffs at Camberwell, Islington, Shoreditch, and Holborn, and the ventilation did not compare with that of a West End theatre. There was a thick blue haze in one of them. In another he had to stand, and at a third there was a constant noise—a small boy, for instance, sitting next to him cried all the time with a bad eye. (Laughter.) All this would cause a comedian to strain his voice, and serious consequences might follow if the performer had a delicate throat.

Dr. Crookshank added that that morning he had examined Mr. Evans with three medical men for the plaintiff company, and he was convinced that the comedian ought not to perform at a music-hall again.

Dr. Crookshank thought the conditions at the Gaiety were as advantageous as they could be. He also said there was still risk of Mr. Evans contracting tuberculosis of the larynx if he resumed performing at music-halls. That was a disease which destroyed the voice and very often life.

Cross-examined by Mr. Schiller, K.C. (for plaintiffs), witness said Mr. Evans's throat was seriously affected.

Asked if he noticed smoke being blown back on the audience by draughts from the stage, he said he did not.

Which way did it go as it left the smoker?—Forward from his mouth. (Laughter.)

Dr. Crookshank said excessive smoking would be inadvisable, and it would be better if defendant did not smoke at all.

Re-examined by Sir F. Low, K.C., (for the defendant), the doctor said in his view the defendant was not fit to perform on the music-hall stage.

MR. SEYMOUR HICKS'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Seymour Hicks was the next witness. He said he had had four years' experience of music-halls.

Sir Frederick Low: Are you able to tell us of any difference so far as strain upon the performer is concerned between the theatre and the music-hall?—There is no comparison at all. On the theatrical stage you have the scene behind you and a story, and so on, but at the music-hall you have to dash on the stage, recite something or tell the audience who you are—and then sometimes they won't believe you. (Laughter.)

Have you found the strain much greater on the music-hall stage?—Yes; I have continually lost my voice.

What is that due to?—The very great strain of going on and having to "make good" by yourself. The whole thing is a great strain, especially if you have not overmuch confidence in yourself—and no artist has that, of course. (Laughter.)

Have you experienced any serious results from performing on the music-hall stage?—Well, the insurance companies will not insure my throat now.

So prior to the four years you have been performing at the halls your throat was insurable, and now you have an uninsurable throat?—Yes, that's it. (Laughter.)

What are some of the elements you notice at a music-hall?—Well, the twopenny gallery, for instance; matches being struck all over the place, and so on. It all increases the strain on the artist.

It has been suggested that the smoke does not go on to the stage?—Good gracious, it often knocks you down. (Laughter.)

I think you have had twenty-seven years on the theatrical stage and four on the music-halls?—Well, it all comes in the twenty-seven. (Laughter.)

Which has taken it out of you more?—I know which has put it into me more. (Laughter.)

Mr. Patrick Hastings (cross-examining): Your turns on the music-hall stage are often little playlets?—Yes, replied Mr. Hicks.

And you often have Miss Ellaline Terriss to help you?—Yes.

Then there is some plot?—Oh, no.

But you were shipwrecked in one sketch lately?—I was supposed to be. Someone says, "You have been shipwrecked." I say, "I suppose so." Marriage is proposed, and off we go. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Hicks added that, on the theatrical stage a man was helped by those who preceded him. He was described beforehand. The audience was told he is a soap-boiler, with a hare lip, and the audience was ready for him.

WHAT ALFRED LESTER HAS BEEN TOLD.

Alfred Lester was another witness for Mr. Evans.

Mr. McCardie asked if he was a comedian. The witness said he had been told so. (Laughter.) He added that the strain of a music-hall performance was greater than that of the theatre.

Mr. Hastings (cross-examining): You have heard of "The Arcadians"?—Yes.

Was not your part in that exhausting?—Not very.

What about the sketch, "The Fire Brigade"—you do not have to dash on, do you?—No, I never dash. (Laughter.)

Miss Violet Lorraine, who said she had been on the stage nine or ten years, four or five of which had been spent at the halls, told his lordship that music-hall work was much harder than that at a theatre.

Mr. Hastings: It is rather hard to be principal boy in a pantomine, isn't it?

Miss Lorraine agreed that it was hard, but not so hard (she said) as singing three or four songs several times a night at the halls.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 4th
S.S. Craigina — Edwards — CalcuttaMay 22

DEPARTURES.

June 4th
S.S. Baroda — Horscroft — Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Baron Cowdor — Caskie — Philadelphia & Baltimore
S.S. Roxburgh — Harrison — Karachi
S.S. Dumra — Anderson — Basreh via Karachi
S.S. Annan Maru — Hakimura — Kobe etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
S.S. Ambra — Antic — Trieste etc.
S.S. Quebra — Thomas — Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer — Upada — for — Calcutta.

* To arrive.

S. S. Macedonia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Macedonia with the Homeward Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on Thursday.

S. S. China:—The P. & O. Company's steamer China with the Outward Mails of the 29th ultimo passed Suez at midnight on Wednesday.

S. S. Navasa—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navasa left Aden on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Clan Lindsay:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay arrived in London on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

S. S. Colombo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

S. S. Craigina:—The steamer Craigina, 2,404 tons, Captain B. C. Edwards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on May 22, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. T. Horscroft, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baron Cowdor:—The steamer Baron Cowdor, 2,764 tons, Captain T. M. Caskie, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

S. S. Roxburgh:—The steamer Roxburgh, 2,926 tons, Captain A. Harrison, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with ballast.

S. S. Ambra:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ambra, 3,439 tons, Captain T. A. Antie, will sail to-day for Trieste etc. with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Quebra:—The steamer Quebra, 2,801 tons, Captain E. F. Thomas, will sail to-day for Karachi, with ballast.

P. DOCK
Thursday, June 4th 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Koenig	Coltsen	A. S. & Co
B	Hassano	Bochall	J. F. & Co.
C & E	Schildturm	Stelnel	W. & A. G. & Co
D & E	Kandelfels	Olticr	W. & A. G. & Co
G.	Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer.
H.	Homayun	Courtens	T. M. & Co
T	Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
M	Quebra	Thomas	K. N. & Co
N	Kasunga	Exford	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Palamcotta	Dawning	M. M. & Co
2	Massilia	Themson	W. & G. & Co
3	Alavi	Richardson	T.M. & Co
4	Matheriv Hall	Jones	K. N. & Co
5	Clan Chatton	Pill	J. F. & Co
6	Inaba Maru	Shinoxe	N. J. Ki
7	Silesia	Topins	A. L. S. N. Co.
7	Maura	Chidley	M. M. & Cb
8	Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.
9	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
10 & 11	Nasario	McDougall	K. N. & Co.
12 & 13	Nicomedia	Comelius	D. N. & Sons
14	Lhasa	Manely	M.M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
4	Upada	Le Brot	M. M. & Co
5	Ambra	antic	J. F. & Co
6	City of Benares	Martin	K. N. & Co
8	Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K
9	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
14	Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Scostri
15	Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
16	Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer.

H.M.W. A. D.

Buyo Maru — Kametaka — S. M. &

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Layzell	A. Y. & Co
Almora	Rankined	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co.
Bellbrook	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Blechfad	Ormst on	T. M. & Co
Craignia	Eclwa rds	W & A Z & Co
Elsa	Jeakson	T. M. & Co
Exonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. M. & Co.
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Linga	Curtbush	M. M. & Co
Marienbad	Bednarz	A. S. N. Co
Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Ozarda	Millis	M. M. & Co
Pulwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Quilca	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kliebeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Fotze	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. &Co
Subardar	Crebbin	T.M. & Co.
Tanyabi	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
Vizgoth	Rule	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

June 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Benares (s) 1,920 cwts. cotton seed cake, Breul and Co., 440 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 1,250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 188 bales cotton waste, K. Vishram and Co., 3 bales cow hides, A. Cassum.

Massilia (s) 10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 137 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co., 60 bales wool, N. Goculdas, 25 bales wool, M. Ramjidas, 24 bales wool, H. Chagmal, 17 bales wool, E. Sigji. 5,176 cwts. linseed oil cake, Breul and Co., 46 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha, 30 bales wool, D. S. Joshi, 11 bales wool, M. Oomersee, 54 bales wool, D. Koondanmal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Benares (s) 55 bales cotton fly, K. Vishram and Co., 100 bales cotton, G. Veerji and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia (s) 50 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia (s) 331 cwts. staves of hogsheads, 141 cwts. ends of hogsheads, and 136 cwts. iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

Iran (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed. Volkart Brothers, 125 cwts. cotton seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Bassano (s) 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran (s) 114 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 25 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co., 360 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton, 100 bales cotton fly, 208 bales cotton waste, and 50 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co., 55 bales cotton fly, 56 bales cotton waste and 338 bales hemp, K. Vishram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nicomedia (s) 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co., 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Schildturm (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers, 207 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schildturm (s) 2 cwts. cardamoms, M. A. Kayum, 4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 5 pots rosa oil, Braner and Krause.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ambra (s) 115 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ambra (s) 1 bale cotton, W. Pavri and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kosinga (s) 60 bales cotton waste, Soloman Brothers, 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Malay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Inaba Maru (s) 30 cwts. sharkfins, Bessho and Co., 800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Malay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Malay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Inaba Maru (s) 1 cwt. almonds, H. M. Jooma, 50 cwts. sandal wood, M. Versee, 150 cwts. myrabolums, 112 cwts. gum arabic, and 62 cwts. gum olibanum, P. Jethabhoy, 4 cwts. ghee, H. M. Jooma, 40 cwts. sharkfins and 10 cwts. fishmaws, H. A. Mahomed and Sons, 4½ cwts. genda-horns, E. Mohomed, 47 cwts. hingda and 67 cwts. gugal, R. Vishram.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Itaura from Calcutta, Agent M. M. and Co., 55 packages candles 3 cases sulphuric acid, 36 casks caster oil, 115 bags turmeric, 156 jottas, 237 bags, 178 bundles, and 2,316 robbins, copra, 40 bundles and 1,533 bags cocoanuts, 4,504 bags rice, 33 bags hides, 1,054 bales gunny bags, 28 bales jute twine, 14 bundles hemp twine, 117 coils manilia ropes, 35 cases essential oil, 342 casks, 79 hogsheads C. N. oil, 51 bags sugar, 29 bales cotton waste, 705 bales cotton, 3 cases C. goods, 89 bales H. cloth, 65 bales paper, 891 bags C. nuts, 13 bags mace, 216 baskets and 2,204 bags ginger, 159 jottas and 2,940 bags pepper, 64 cases and 665 chests tea, 54 bundles umbrella materials, 672 bundles and 6,348 pieces teak seantlings.

S. S. Subadar from Calcutta, Agent Turner Morrison and Co., 200 bags sulphate of zinc, 15 cases cigars, 10 casks cator oil, 30 cases indigo, 25 bags coccanuts, 973 bags rice, 167 bales gunnies, 152 bags, 509 robbins and 6 bundles copra, 10 casks, 207 drums,, 22 boxes, and 1,412 kegs paints and colours, 54 bales paper, 137 casks C. nut oil, 1,987 bags betel nuts, 42 bags ginger, 48 bundles cardamoms, 215 bags pepper, 213 half-chests and 189 cases tea, 354 cases plans, 207 pieces teak squares 1,096 pieces teak scantlings.

S. S. Dumbla from Noumea, Agent M. Maritimes, 2,041 cases apples 16 cases dripping, 1 case wine, 8 cases conserves, 49 cases provisions, 275 cases tea, 7 casks tallow, 11 packages tin and copper, 4 cases silk, 2 cases silk goods, 368 planks timber.

S. S. Upada from Rangoon, Agent M. M. and Co., 100 cases cutch, 382 bags maize, 1,000 bags millet, 400 bags peas, 1,489 bags pulse, 44 casks cow hides, 83,128 bags rice, 16 pieces ivory tusks, 400 bags cotton seed, 250 bags chillies, 16 bundles wool.

S. S. Almora from Calcutta, Agent W and A. Graham and Co., 6,384 tons coal.

S. S. Silesia from Trieste, Agent A. L. S. N. Co., 50 barrels cement, 20 barrels acetic acid, 10 bags drugs, 2 cases cigarettes, 27 cases bone glue, 18 bags gum arabic, 951 cases glass bangles, 45 cases hallow glass, 109 cases glass beads, 156 cases glass rings, 8 cases lamp glass, 10 cases lamps, 1 parcel gold coins, 1 bale hides, 11 bales and 45 bundles skins, 191 cases iron nails, 1 case essential oil, 10 cases colours, 17 bales paper, 2 cases sweetmeats, 39 cases mineral water, 13,460 pieces sandalwood woods, 75 bales cotton, 15 bales cotton yarn, 99 cases cotton goods, 16 cases cotton and silk goods, 2 cases cotton and woollen goods, 2 cases silk goods.

S. S. Craigina from Calcutta, Agent W. and A. Graham and Co., 5,750 tons coal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

The Calcutta share market to-day continued without any marked enquiry.

The transactions included:—

Coal,—Auckland 3 7/8; Bhuskajuri 18¼; Basant and Oakdene 2½; Jumoni 5; Matigara 1¼.

Jute,—Belvedere (preferred) 105; Albion (ordinary) 195; Barnagore 63¾; Delta (ordinary) 131; Kanknarrah (ordinary) 191½; Northbrook (ordinary) 12¼.

Tea,—Haitikhara 24½.

Miscellaneous,—Bengal Timber Trading 152; Debentures,—Fort Gloster (jute) 105½; Chelsa Selangor Rubber (contrv.) ¾ (prem.)

The fourth Report on the Introduction of Improvements into Indian Agriculture by the work of the Agricultural Department has been issued. In concluding it the members of the Committee say that they "feel that much progress has been made during the last two years in the adaptation of methods to local conditions, and in the introduction of co-operative organisations as means of doing the work of bringing improvements into the practice of cultivators. They would again insist on the necessity of concentration, both with regard to areas and subjects, to what can be well covered with the staff available, and the equal need of the close correlation between farm and research work and the practice of the cultivators. If this close correlation is secured, the work for which the Departments exist, namely, the improvement of actual agricultural practice in this country, will be most quickly and most effectively secured."

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Steam's Headache Cure will put you right.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, June 3rd.

Consols 2½ % Exdividend 74 3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs 25.18unchgd.
Rentes 3 % 86plus¼
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.49¼ plus⅛
Bar Silver Spot .. .. 25 13/16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 Donths hence 25 15/16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—firmer.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. ½ 25/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) .. 88—1
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st .. 2⅝unchgd.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st31/16unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3⅛unchgd.
" " " " 6 " 3⅞unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Interest day to day loans .. 2½unchgd.
" 7 day Darket loans .. 2½unchgd.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London Wednesday, June 3rd

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs.	Rs.
2,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta	
5,80,000 " " to Bombay	10,00,000
1,90,000 " " to Madras	10

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/15/16 (Min. Rate) Received 15 % above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 15/16 (Min. Rate) Received 15 % above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15.95
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 11,70,000
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 10,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 9,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. 4,000
" " to Continent 27,000
Futures at New York July .. 13.12—8
Futures at New York Oct. .. 12.72—12
Declined owing to Commission house liquidation and Foreign selling.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.65—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13¾unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady.
Futures at New Orleans July Holiday Future market.
Futures at New Orleans Oct. Holiday Futures market.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality.. 9¾unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.88⅛unchgd.
Silver CoDmercial Bars . .... 56½unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
" Sales of East Indian ..	250
" Imports	30,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Fair demand easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady
Tone of Manchester Market closed until Monday.
Mid. Americans .. .. .. 7.73—13
Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. .. 9.40—9
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing tiDe) .. July 13.18—2
Oct. 12.76—8
New York Official noon call .. July 13.18—2
Oct. 12.79—5
New Orleans 10 a.m. July.-Oct.; markets closed.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.19—8
J.A.	7.19—7
A.S.	7.07—7
S.O.	6.90—6
O.N.	6.81—5
N.D.	6.73—6
D.J.	6.72—5
J.F.	6.71—6
F.M.	6.72—5
M.A.	6.73—5

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
" Forwarded	60,000
" Imports	47,000
" Stock	1,010,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, June 3rd.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; London Buyers unchanged 37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; London value quiet but steady unchanged 37½
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. no sellers quiet but steady.
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.
New South Wales June; sellers unchanged 37

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers steady 50½plus½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Antwerp sellers firmer 52½plus½
Linseed Calcutta New Terms June-July London done sellers 50/7½plus 4½ d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August; Hamburg done firmer 47½plus½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull nearest value quiet £6/5/0—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £61½—⅝
Copper Braziers £76½—¼
Yellow Metal unchanged 6⅝

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11/9
Arrivals:—"Graf sereyne" "Bela."

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) value July-August; steady moderate biz unchanged 12/11½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; nothing Whatever doing. 12—11½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.; 9/8¾plus¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9/8plus½
After being quiet closed steady.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August; quiet prices steady unchanged 13/6¾
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/5½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/6¾
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet unchanged 11/10½

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 34/3
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 36/3
General Tone of Tallow Auction Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; quiet but steady unchanged 2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 4th June.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
4 boxes gold	2,03,5 0	London.	Mercantile

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 16 lakhs up and the Bank rate has been reduced one per cer cent, and now stands at 4 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay has to-day reduced its rate of interest by one per cent, and it now stands at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is very steady but the enquiry for Bank remittance is small, and there are few usance bills offering.

We quote:—

Banks Selling—	s. d.
T. T. ready	1 3 15-16
D D. mail	1 3 31-32
T T. forward. Augst. ..	1 3 31-32
Banks Buying—	
Private D D. ready	1 4 1.32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 5-32
" " forward, July ..	1 4 5-32
" " 6 m-s ready ..	1 4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	169½
Marks " "	138
60 days Hongkong	141
" s. Shanghai	187½
" " Japan	150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 25 13/16 for ready and 25 15/16 for delivery in two months. The local market is steadier and there has been a moderate business passing at and about our quotations.

	Rs.	a.	p
We quote —			
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Foreigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	12	0
1st Settlement	75	12	0
2nd Settlement	75	13	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 2nd June 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	50	57,024
B. B. & C. I. Railway	30	36,350

GOVERNMENT MARKET.

The Paper Market stood unchanged today and a few transactions were reported in the vicinity of Rs. 95/12 for 30th June delivery.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100/8 (short-dated.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a brisk and a better tone to-day and a rise was registered in several shares.

David improved to Rs. 495 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 445.

Colaba opened at Rs. 1,447½ jumped up to Rs. 1,470 but closed at Rs. 1,465.

Standards advanced to Rs. 1,042½.

Kohinoors to Rs. 745 and Central India to Rs. 1,855.

Currimbhoy were in demand at Rs. 212½ and Finlay at Rs. 292½.

Swan declined to Rs. 240 and New Great Eastern Mill shares moved up to Rs. 216½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 80½ and Deferred to Rs. 148.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,032½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares after touching Rs. 935, closed at Rs. 927½ for July.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands in lots at Rs. 229 and Rs. 228½ for July.

Amritsar Patti Railway shares were placed at Rs. 158.

Tapti Valley Railway shares declined to Rs. 592½.

COTTON.

Thee New Orleans market for future was closed yesterday, but New York reports a further decline of 8 and 12 points in futures and 10 points in spot. The decline was due to liquidation and to weather reports being more favourable.

The local market opened quiet with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's close. A small business is reported in fine Khamgaon Akola July delivery and prices close rather steadier. "Sutta" new crop good Broach and fully good Bengal also closes steadier, but the volume of business passing in the bazaar is limited.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry by shippers and mills, and rates well maintained.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Opening: Market steady, some long liquidation, cotton well absorbed. 11-50 a.m. We quote July-August 7-17. Market affected unfavourably by general long liquidation and lack of buying power. Crop accounts more favourable. Close: Small market without any special feature except straddle buying here on American cables." (Egyptians):—"Agricultural Bureau Report states:—Crop accounts favourable; sufficient water." (New York):—"Further long liquidation on reports of weather improving in Texas. Tone of market not so good." (Crop):—Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Weather clearing, prospects are more favourable. With favourable weather from now on crop will improve quickly, but it is impossible to entirely overcome damage done to crop. Should we have further rain until 15th June the crop will be short."

Gruning: "Declined owing to market feeling top heavy. Prices seem high enough."

By favour of Messrs. Breul & Co., we give below the condition of the crop for the month of May in the *individual States*, as compared with the condition in May last year, and also in 1911, the big crop year:—

State	1914	1913	1911
North Carolina	76	76	83
South Carolina	72	68	80
Georgia	80	69	92
Florida	82	83	95
Alabama	85	75	91
Mississippi	87	81	86
Louisiana	82	81	91
Texas	65	84	88
Arkansas	79	85	87
Tennessee	80	87	83
Oklahama	68	87	87
Missouri	86	90	86
Virginia	83	83	93
California	100	96	95
Average	74.3	79.1	87.8

From the above it will be seen that the *Eastern* portion of the cotton belt shows the condition to be unchanged to 11 per cent. higher than lastyear; the *Central* portion 4 to 7 per cent. lower, and the *Western* portion 19 per cent. lower than last year. As compared with the big crop year (except in Missouri and California, say about 123,000 acres) the condition is 3 to 23 per cent. lower all round.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	..	222	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	237	..	..	"
Do.	209	..	..	June
Do.	214	..	..	July
M.G. Kandeish	214	204	..	June
Do.	217	207	..	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	258	..	..	Jan. 1915
Do.	231	..	..	June
Do.	234	..	..	July
M.G. Broach	..	202		March 1915
Do.	275	..	..	June
Do.	276	..	..	July
M.G. Muttia	210	198	..	June
Do.	213	201	..	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	255	June-July
M.G. Westerns	..	..	255	"
H.G. Westerns	..	..	250	"
M.G. Compta	..	..	277	"
M G. Mira)	..	..	284	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Barely steady
Estimated Sales..	6,000
Total Imports	8,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.16— 3
J.A.	7.16 „ 3
A.S.	7.04 „ 3
S.O.	6.87 „ 3
O.N.	6.78 „ 3
N.D.	6.70 „ 3
D.J.	6.69 „ 3
J.F.	6.67 „ 4
F.M.	6.68 „ 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	15	6 R. T
White Delhi Sept.	5	15	0 „

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0 B. T.
Bold Brown Sept.	9	9	6 R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.
85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Black Kutai	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p
July August	7	6	0 R T

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations :—	Rs	a.	p
Ready	10	6	0 B T

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	34	0	0
Guzerat ready	33	8	0

Cottonseed:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p
Berar	24	8	0
Guzerat	24	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p'm yesterday.

Cotton	15,253 Bales.
Wheat	5,868 Cwts
Linseed	6,243 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	4,268 „
Gingellyseed	614 „
Poppyseed	1,799 „
Groundnuts	1,342 „
Castorseed	3,943 „
Rice	1,091 „
Myrabollams	4,260 „
Cottonseed	19,468 „
Mowraseed	138 „
Gram	1,604 „
Jowar	4,576 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil „

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,650
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1 635
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	61
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	8½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	Nil.	18½
Central Co-operative ank, Rs. 25	..	..	As 8-8
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	26
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	..	44%	1,460
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 } New Issue Rs 15 }	.. June	10% 10%	20 30 nom
Punjab National Bank ..	June	11%	15 nom
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. } Standard Bank Rs. 50 P }	.. ..	.. Nil	175 3 25
EXCHANGE BANKS	..	..	
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank .. .. { £ 12½ A / £12½ B	..	3% 8%	£23 £22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	84%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 ..	March	6%	6½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar ..	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	190
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort ..	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	90
Harvey and Sabapath ..	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	156
Ilngoles ..	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton ..	Jan.	10	132½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	..	7%	6½ 700
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	Nil	100
Mahmudpura Co. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile ..	do	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	220
New East India ..	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov	50	865
New Berar ..	Jan	40	530
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	685
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	2 ..
Volkart, U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	642½
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	135

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	830
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	120
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	605
Bombay United ..	Apl.-Nov.	20	460
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	225
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1855
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	570
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1465
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	107 3
Currimbhoy	do.	10	213 3-12
David	May-Nov.	20	495
Edward Sassoon ..	April	10	170
Emperor Edward ..	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	445
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,370
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	290
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

WILLMOTT—May 18th, at Hatton Cottage, Naini Tal, the wife of H. M. Willmott, Executive Engineer, United Provnces, of a son.

DEATHS.

CARMODY—May 19th, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Charles Joseph Carmody, District Bailiff, Lahore.

DURANT—May 18th, at Singapore, J. Lincoln Durant, Manager, Hisimara Tea Estate, Duars, aged 36.

SPENCER.—Bombay, 3rd June, Matilda Mary Spencer, widow of the late Mr. John Frederick Spencer, at the residence of her son, F. D. Spencer, Middle Colaba, aged 84.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer Salsette due 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

Charity Concert and Entertainment, Antonio de Souza School, Victoria Road, Byculla, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Variety and Pictures, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15, to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

G. I. P RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and deparature of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

June 11.

187 Leave.—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for 4 months from 2nd June 1914:—

No. 4 C. S. M. H. R. Todman F. E. Company.

182 Arms and Equipments.—All members should return their Arms and Equipments to Head Quarters as early as possible.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.

Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 5.

382. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 6th Inst.—"F" & "C" Cos. Class Firing.
Sunday 7th Inst.—Corps Spoon Shoot, 200 & 300 Yards. Classes A. B. & C.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

383. Strength.—The undernamed are struck off the strength of the Corps for Non efficiency:—

"C" COY.

No. 7466 Vol. M. Cuello
No. 7459 Vol. L. J. D'Mello
No. 7010 Vol. F. A. Flynn
No. 6753 Vol. D. Hannah
No. 7203 Vol. F. Moura
No. 7334 Vol. F. X. Martin
No. 7439 Vol. E. L. Wolfe

"E" COY.

No. 4553 Lce Corpl. F. Warder
No. 5798 Cyclist J. Connell
No. 7308 Cyclist A. F. Dixon
No. 4439 Cyclist A. Gawthorne
No. 5878 Cyclist A. Lawless

"F" COY.

No. 6504 Vol. A. Alfred
No. 6984 Vol. B. G. Dias
No. 7623 Vol. F. Dias
No. 7628 Vol. A. H. Doutre
No. 6976 Vol. J. P. Gomes
No. 7398 Vol. J. W. Hume
No. 7499 Vol. E. Hallibura
No. 5043 Vol. P. J. Hudson
No. 6200 Vol. A. Locker
No. 7226 Vol. F. Lobes
No. 7388 Vol. R. H. McDermott
No. 7411 Vol. A. Roberts
No. 7227 Vol. V. Rodrigues
No. 7469 Vol. E. G. Sommerville
No. 6789 Vol. A. Thorne
No. 7472 Vol. F. Weston.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT G. I. P. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner V.D. and officers. The Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Bandmaster, at the G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute ground, commencing 6-15 p.m. (S. T.)

VICTORIA GARDENS.

An annubis baboon has been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection by Mrs. F. Mullen.

BURGLARY.

A report has been made to the police of a burglary having taken place in New Hanuman Lane, in the godown of Messrs. Ramdas Govindji and Co., from where 1,000 pieces of longcloth are alleged to have been stolen.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER.

On his retirement from service as the manager of the Prospect Mills, Chinchpokli, Mr. J. C. Dias was presented with an Address by the members of his clerical staff. A gold chain and a charm were presented to him by the operatives.

BAI AISHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated at the bai Aishabai charitable dispensary, attached to the Memon General Hospital, during the month of May, 1914, was 3424. Out of these 1276 were males, 1564, females, and 594 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 110.

A STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Phirozeshah Ratanji Udwadia has, with the approval of the Government of India, been nominated to the State Technical Scholarship of the current year with a view to undergoing a course of instruction of two years in India and one year in Europe in architecture and building construction.

RE-OPENING OF THE HIGH COURT.

The High Court re-opens on Monday next after the long summer vacation. The Chief Justice having proceeded on a month's leave Sir Dinshah Davar will assume charge of his office as acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Hayward will act in place of Mr. Justice Batchelor, who is on leave.

Mr. Justice Macleod and Mr. Justice Heaton, who went Home for the vacation return to Bombay this morning by the P. and O. Company's S. S. Salsette.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 30th May:—

Bombay City 94, Kaira District 4, Surat District 6, Thana District 5, Satara District 2, Kolaba District 2, Belgaum District 4, Kanara District 1, Dharwar District 1, Karachi Town and Port 18, Cutch State 8, Kathiawar Agency 17, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 5, total 167.

VICTORIA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 81,969-4-1; The Bombay Municipal Corporation, Rs. 2,500; The Bombay Government Grant-in-Aid, Rs. 1,500; In sacred memory of Bai Mithibai, daughter of Shah Devjee Punshee", Rs. 50; Mrs. D. P. B. "in sacred memory of dear sister Goola", Rs. 25; Bai Manekbai Hormusjee Adenwalla, Rs. 25; Khoja Muljibhai Mahomed, Rs. 25; Mr. Thakar Nensey Hirjee, in sacred memory of Sarasvata Mamajee Raghajee, Rs. 25; In sacred memory of the late Mr. Bomanshaw Dinshaw Mistry, Rs. 25; Mansookhbhai Bhagoobhai, Rs. 22; Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Rs. 20; Mr. Bapujee Dorabjee Daruwalla, Rs. 20; Sums below Rs. 20 Rs. 96-8-0; Total, Rs. 86,302-12-1.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday, 8 attacks and 7 deaths from plague and attack and 1 death each from small-pox and cholera were recorded in Bombay City, the total mortality from all causes being 90. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 101 and on that of 1912, 111. The plague attacks were reported from the following sections of the City:—Middle and Lower Colaba 2, Byculla 2, Worli 1, Sion 1, Parel 1 and Bhuleshwar 1. On Wednesday last, 1,400 rats were caught by the Municipal rat-catchers. Out of them 33 were found to be plague stricken, A Ward sending 3, B Ward 11, C Ward 11, D Ward 1, E Ward 7, and F and G Wards *nil*.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

The week ended on Saturday last saw a further decline in the total mortality from plague, as compared with the returns of the previous few weeks. Only 94 deaths from plague were registered in the week, as against 108 of the week previous and 170 and 325 of the two weeks preceding the last. This mortality rate compares favourably with the total of 110 in the corresponding week of 1913 and 97, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years, 1909, to 1913. The total mortality from all causes during the last week stood slightly higher than that of the week previous. There were 651 deaths, as against 645 in the proceding week. In the corresponding week of 1913 there were 734 deaths. Coming to the various ailments, other than plague, responsible for the week's mortality, we find that small-pox accounted for 8, measles 6, fevers of all kinds 66, cholera 3, diarrhoea 49, dysentery 7, debility and old age 68, tubercular diseases 12, pthisis 25, other diseases of the respiratory system 167, poison 1, injuries of all kinds 8 and premature death 5. There were also 23 cases of still birth. Classified according to age, 169 died under 1 year, 70 were 1 to 5 years old and the remaining 412 were above 5 years. Classified according to religion and race, the mortality occurred as follows:—

Jains 10, Brahmins 27, Lingayats 9, Bhatias 2, Hindus of other castes 306, Hindus of low caste 68, Mussalmans 135, Parsis 38, Jews 5, Native Christians 27, Eurasians 2, Europeans 4. The total number of deaths in the week under notice was 325.

POLITICAL SUSPECTS RELEASED.

SURETIES ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Mr. Justice Sherfuddin and Mr. Justice Teunon, to-day disposed of a rule issued on behalf of Romesh Chunder Dutt Chowdhury, and Suresh Chunder Dutt Chowdhury, calling on the District Magistrate of Dacca, to show cause why sureties offered by the petitioners should not be accepted.

The petitioners are political suspects their names appearing in several political cases.

On an application by the police they were directed to furnish, each, three sureties to be of good behavour for three years.

They offered certain sureties who were not accepted as being unfit. Some of them it was alleged being themselves of a suspicious character. Their Lordships directed that the sureties offered by the petitioners be accepted and they be released.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MOTOR CYCLIST ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Copping charged Mr. Cyril Binks with riding his cycle in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. F. Pereira, pleader, defended.

The charge against the accused was that on Monday last he was riding his motor cycle and at the junction of Lamington and Grant roads knocked down a boy named Krishna, aged 10, who was injured on the face and abdomen. It was further alleged by the prosecution that the collision occurred on account of the rashness and negligence of the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty. It was stated for the defence that it was an accident. Three persons were running across the road with bundles of papers, and one of them crossed safely. In order to avoid the others, the accused swerved, when he collided with the boy, and they both fell.

His Worship held that it was purely an accident. The accused was acquitted.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Hasama Renumal, a Mooltani bill-collector, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of rupees thirteen hundred and twenty-five. Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for the prosecution.

The charge against the accused was that on the 25th May he left his master's shop at 5 p.m. to collect outstandings and at 10 p.m. he was found lying in a semi-conscious state near the wooden bridge at Masjid Bunder and only Rs. 10 were found in his possession. He was placed under medical treatment and the doctor was of opinion that the patient was probably shamming illness. He was then placed before the Magistrate, who discharged him in the absence of any evidence of misappropriation. His Worship, however, said that if any such evidence were found, the accused could be again brought to Court.

COUPONS AS CURRENCY NOTES.

THREE MEN CONVICTED OF ATTEMPTED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chunilal charged Govind Yesu, liftman in the building occupied by the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company, and one Govind Sukhia, a sweeper, with attempting to cheat.

It appears that the accused handed a coupon of the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company which promises to pay the finder Rs. 100, and which is in the form of a promissory note, and may be mistaken by the ignorant for a Government currency note to a woman named Javerbai in payment of four rupees, and asked one rupee back. Javerbai gave it to a man to change, who placed the matter in the hands of the police, and the accused was arrested.

The first accused stated that he picked up the note in the gully next to the building and kept in his pocket, from which the woman extracted it.

Mr. A. E. Bennett, accountant-cashier of Nestle's Anglo-Swiss Milk Company, said that the firm had received two or three thousand of the notes from their London office, but as they were likely to mislead they had put them away in a draw. On the 20th of May the advertisement manager, in order to destroy them, cut them up, and gave them to the sepoy, and he, misunderstanding the order, instead of burning the notes put them in the dust bin. When the firm discovered that these notes were flying about, they made an attempt to recover all they could, and such as they got hold of were destroyed. They had advertised in the papers that the notes were not negotiable, and an attempt to negotiate them would result in prosecution.

His Worship, in convicting the accused, said there was no doubt that there was intention to cheat from the asking back of one rupee in change. He said it was a pity that instructions given by the firm to have them destroyed were not carried out. He suggested that the firm might offer some reward for their return. He was afraid a lot of harm would be done. He convicted the first accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, in default, one month, and the second, who had been three times previously convicted, to a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before the same Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chunilal charged Ananada Gimarden with the same offence. In this case the accused had purchased sweetmeats for one anna from the complainant, Lekoraj Beharilal, and tendered one of Nestle's coupons in payment as a genuine five rupee currency note. The complainant, being suspicious, asked the accused to get it changed elsewhere, and kept his cap as security. Subsequently the accused was arrested.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of twenty rupees.

The same accused was also charged with attempting to change the note at a soda-water shop. One Harpasad, being suspicious handed the accused over to the police.

His Worship also fined the accused rupees twenty on this charge.

LAUNCH SUNK IN SQUALL.

NO LIVES LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 3.

During a squall to-day the new launch Ellen belonging to MacGregor and Company, sank in the Rangoon river with seven hands on board, all of whom were saved. Several efforts to locate the launch proved unsuccessful.

BOMBAY PRINTER FOR KARACHI.

Mr. J. J. Watson left Bombay last night for Karachi, where he is to take up a Government appointment, after serving for ten and a half years with the "Times of India." press. When Mr. Watson came to India fine art and half-tone printing was in its infancy here, and he assisted in the introduction of three colour printing into Bombay. In sporting, theatrical and volunteering circles Mr. Watson will be missed. He was one of the most prominent supporters of the old Rovers Football Club and in its palmiest days was one of the speediest forwards that the club

possessed. When he gave up active participation in the game he took up refereeing and was for some years joint secretary of the club that he formerly assisted as a playing member. Mr. Watson at one time formed a Bombay Dramatic Club which met with a fair amount of success, and he was also a keen member of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

On Wednesday night he was presented with a silver-mounted dressing case and an illuminated address, the presentation being made by Mr. G. B. Coleman. Dr. Stanley Reed also spoke in appreciative terms of Mr. Watson.

POLICE VS. PUNJABIS.

A MIDNIGHT SCUFFLE NEAR CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta papers report a sensational case of alleged oppression by Punjabi Sikhs, resulting in a free fight with the police.

On Friday, about midnight, some seven Punjabi Sikhs, fully armed, who apparently got down at Uttarpara Station, were proceeding through the Makla Road when they were challenged by two constables and the Daffadar. They refused to give their names or any account of their presence there at such an advance hour of the night and showed temper. One of the Punjabis is also alleged to have ordered his companions to fire on the police and a free fight ensued in which the Daffadar was severely beaten by the Punjabis with a lathie and fell down unconscious. Chowkidar Ram Kissen arrested one of the Punjabis at considerable risk. Then, it is stated, several villagers were roused and on their arrival the Punjabis took to their heels. The chowkidars tied the arrested Punjabi with cloth and managed to take him to the Chanditala thana. The villagers also followed the chowkidars and took charge of the Daffadar. It is reported that of the six Punjabi Sikhs who escaped three were arrested at Bally.

The Punjabi accused will shortly be placed on trial under section 332 (assault upon a public servant in the discharge of his duty), and Section 147 (rioting), I.P.C., before the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore.

CALCUTTA AND THE DHOBIE

How is it that the dhobie still holds sway in this city, says the "Empire," the foremost in India in every important respect but its situation on the way out from Europe, which gives Bombay its title to the designation of "Urbs Prima"? One would imagine that the former seat of the Government, where the season still attract, and will continue to attract, would have solved the problem of having washing done well and effectively. Dying and cleaning companies are dotted all over the place, but enquiry for a laundry elicits the information that many have been started only to prove failures. Excuses are hard to find for this state of affairs with Bombay to give us a lead. There that ruthless destroyer of linen the dhobie has been shorn of his power by innumerable washing companies that vie in number and ubiquity with that other institution peculiar to the Western city, the Irani restaurant. Several of these laundries, with high sounding names, are equipped with up-to-date machinery and all of them are punctual in delivery. Naturally they charge a little more than the clothes-mangler, but the extra cost is amply repaid by the superior appearences of the clothes. It is strange that John Chinaman in his strength of numbers here should not have seen fit to turn his hand to a calling in which he elsewhere shines as an artist. But we have yet to see the result of the steam outfit that the Corporation is to instal,—only like most of the Corporations schemes it comes slowly.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION FIXTURES.

The following fixtures have been arranged for the Harwood League 1st Division.

FIRST HALF.

Saturday, June 13, Sherwood Foresters v Royal Garrison Artillery.
Monday, June 15, Grant Medical v Bombay Athletic.
Tuesday, June 16, Bombay Gymkhana v G. I. P. Athletic.
Wednesday, June 17, Royal Garrison Artillery v Hornets.
Thursday, June 18, Bombay Athletic v Sherwood Foresters.
Friday, June 19, G. I. P. Athletic v Grant Medicals.
Saturday, June 20, Bombay Gymkhana v Royal Garrison Artillery.
Monday, June 22, Hornets v Sherwood Foresters.
Tuesday, June 23, G. I. P. Athletic v Bombay Athletic.
Wednesday, June 24, Grant Medicals v Bombay Gymkhana.
Thursday, June 25, Hornets v Bombay Athletic.
Friday, June 26, Royal Garrison Artillery v G. I. P. Athletic.
Saturday, June 27, Sherwood Foresters v Bombay Gymkhana.
Monday, June 29, Royal Garrison Artillery v Grant Medicals.
Tuesday, June 30, G. I. P. Athletic v Hornets.
Wednesday, July 1, Bombay Athletic v Bombay Gymkhana.
Thursday, July 2, Grant Medicals v Sherwood Foresters.
Friday, July 3, Bombay Gymkhana v Hornets.
Saturday, July 4, Bombay Athletic v Royal Garrison Artillery.
Monday, July 6, Sherwood Foresters v G. I. P. Athletic.
Tuesday, July 7, Hornets v Grant Medicals.

SECOND HALF.

Wednesday, July 8, Royal Garrison Artillery v Bombay Athletic.
Thursday, July 9, G. I. P. Athletic v Bombay Gymkhana.
Friday, July 10, Grant Medical v Hornets.
Saturday, July 11, Royal Garrison Artillery v Sherwood Foresters.
Monday, July 13, Bombay Athletic v G.I.P. Athletic.
Tuesday July 14, Bombay Gymkhana v Grant Medicals.
Wednesday, July 15, Sherwood Foresters v Hornets.
Thursday, July 16, G. I. P. Athletic v Royal Garrison Artillery.
Friday, July 17, Bombay Athletic v Grant Medicals.
Saturday, July 18, Bombay Gymkhana v Sherwood Foresters.
Monday, July 20, Hornets v G. I. P. Athletic.
Tuesday, July 21, Sherwood Foresters v Bombay Athletic.
Wednesday, July 22, Grant Medicals v Royal Garrison Artillery.
Thursday, July 23, Bombay Gymkhana v Bombay Athletic.
Friday, July 24, Hornets v Royal Garrison Artillery.
Saturday, July 25, G. I. P. Athletic v Sherwood Foresters.
Monday, July 27, Hornets v Bombay Gymkhana.
Tuesday, July 28, Sherwood Foresters v Grant Medicals.
Wednesday, July 28, Royal Garrison Artillery v Bombay Gymkhana.
Thursday, July 30, Bombay Athletic v Hornets.
Friday, July 31, Grant Medicals v G. I. P. Athletic.

The fixtures for the second division have not get been arranged as grounds have yet to be secured.

BONNY ROSHERVILLE.

EXCITING CANOE RACING.

ANXIOUS WORK IN STIFF BREEZE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 4.

Bonny Rosherville was once again the scene of a society gathering this evening, when Captain Howell fixed up a programme of four aquatic events and Captain Campbell, of the Cameron Highlanders, judged them.

Colonel Chitty and officers of the 105th Mahrattas very kindly lent their band to intensify the pleasures of a most enjoyable evening, or rather night, for it was five minutes to eight when Mrs. Gordon's Canadian canoe came sailing back almost undiscernible on the clouded stream.

Owing to a stiff wind only two sailing events were decided and the two occupied as much time to escape a "windfall" as a steam roller would take to level a P. W. D. thoroughfare. The race in Una sailing boats was unquestionably pretty, but the heroines who veatured out in the canoes obviously took their lives in their hands. There was a sigh of relief on land when the canoes returned in the moonlight.

The race in Una sailing boats, crews of one lady one gentleman: Mrs. Hewitt and Patch 1: Miss Hutton and Graham 2: Miss Floyd and Reynolds 3: Mrs. Newman and Ferrier.

The four boats went gaily along in a steady breeze, but before reaching the quarter-mile buoy, Mrs. Newman's boat dipped its sail and had to make for the far shore where a reserve boat rowed up and towed back the disabled Una. Mrs. Patch's boat sailed along the outer bank with Miss Hutton's boat half a length behind.

They rounded the home-turn prettily and Mrs. Patch's boat having had a full-blown sail, left the other two to come along about twenty lengths behind.

It was a beautiful race from start to finish.

Sailing Race in Canadian canoes. Crews of one lady and one gentleman. Miss Gordon and Howell 1: Mrs. Patch and Ferrier 2; Miss Floyd and Reynolds 3; only three Canoes were out.

Miss Floyd's canoe was badly left but in a quarter of an hour the wind favoured it and off it went in pursuit of the other. The canoes sailed in all directions and it was eminently skilful steerage that brought them to the starting point in the dark.

BARODA CO-OPRATION CREDIT SOCIETIES.

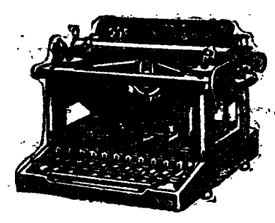
FIFTEEN LAKHS ALLOTED FOR LOANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, June 4.

At the first Conference of the co-operative credit societies, last February, His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda announced that fifteen lakhs of rupees had been alloted for loans at low interest to new and established industries.

To-day's "Aduja Patrika" says the rules are now available from the Director of Commerce and Industries. Loans will be given to well established joint stock companies desiring extension and to new companies which are going to be formed.



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This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

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Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
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Reference No. 236.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, June 5, 1914.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

It is a matter of sincere satisfaction that Bombay seems about to enter at last on an era of genuine sanitary improvement and expansion in a variety of directions, which in the fulness of time should vindicate her title to be called not only the first, but the most beautiful city in India. She will owe that happy consummation, when it is achieved, in the first instance to the body of capable and representative citizens, men of long and varied experience, who were invited by Lord Willingdon to form a committee to take evidence and report on the best and most practical methods of developing and expanding the City in response to the demands which the progress of sanitation, of commerce and industry, and social and intellectual conditions have produced. We say advisedly that Bombay is about to enter on an era of genuine improvement, because it is known how far the Improvement Trust has belied expectations and how disappointing have been the results achieved by its colossal expenditure. In these columns we recently showed from official records, which are public property, how a hundred and more insanitary areas have remained untouched, how overcrowding has increased instead of undergoing any diminution, and how roads have been constructed and widened, under the pretext of relieving congestion of traffic and offering facilities for better communication, without serious consideration and at an extravagant cost which in any advanced city of the West would have called forth a torrent of hostile criticism. The Development Committee, in fact, was the inevitable logical sequence of the comparative failure of the body which was called into existence in 1898 to achieve wonders. In another way, also, the Report of the Development Committee is one which should commend itself to all practical men having any experience of the City. It is in striking contrast to the pompous but ill-considered Resolution, issued on June 14th 1909, from "Bombay Castle." The latter was an exceedingly ambitious Resolution because its authors attempted to embrace within their sphere of improvement and development fantastic projects which amazed and amused sober people. It was exceedingly impracticable because the many crowded projects proposed were never considered in the serious light of feasibility. It was, moreover, a discursive and diffusive document reflecting the confused mind of those who framed it. In all these respects, the Report of the Development Committee stands in agreeable contrast. It is a sober, well-considered and thoroughly business-like report, conceived from a practical point of view, which should commend itself to the commonsense of the large majority of residents. There are no heroics. There are no "august decrees" of a dictator, endeavouring to imitate Haussmann without the genius, the foresight, and the capacity of that great progressive, who thoroughly understood the practical wants and wishes of the people whose city he had determined to improve, develop and beautify for all time.

Having said so much as a preamble, we may observe that the Report is a high testimony to the ability and labour of the members of the Committee. There were at one time apprehensions that this Committee might be only another of the series of "mandate" committees. This apprehension was not ill-founded, it was based on experience. It will be remembered that a prominent citizen, who was invited to give evidence before the Committee, declined on the ground that it might only prove a make-believe, like many others appointed to register the foregone conclusions of a departed autocrat. It is a matter of satisfaction that this impression which widely prevailed has been belied so completely by the Committee's Report. The conscientious and broad-minded spirit in which the members examined 68 witnesses, European and Indian official and non-official, with a view to meet the real popular needs and requirements of the City and the admirable Report, based entirely on the weight of the evidence itself, which they have compressed in the space of forty-two pages under suitable heads, is greatly to be praised. So also the promptitude with which they have made the report. It is also fortunate that a masterful member of the Government, who presided over the deliberations of the Committee, preserved an open mind and was able to report in unison with the recommendations made by his colleagues. The way in which the members of the Committee have cordially co-operated for the greater good of the City must not be allowed to pass unnoticed. It is to be hoped that other committees will follow the laudable example of the Development Committee. Public confidence in committees appointed by the Government, which had been greatly weakened, has been considerably restored. This also is an indirect gain on which the citizens may be justly congratulated. Of course it may be that when the details of the important recommendations made are examined there will be room for criticism. But, speaking generally, the Report is highly satisfactory and well-judged.

Those suggestions which refer to the conversion of the village of Worli into a first class suburban area for the residence of both the well-to-do and the poorer classes claim first attention in the Committee's recommendations. Long before the ill-fated decree, which selected the spot known as the Love Grove Pumping Station for the discharge of the City's sullage and sewage, was pronounced, that village skirting the Western area, with its picturesque and salubrious hilltop, was a popular place of residence. It was the retreat of the banker and the merchant, and was the favoured resort of both Europeans and Indians. In spite of the reports of three able sanitarians, who emphatically declared that the natural discharge of the sullage and sewage of the City was at Colaba Point, a misguided Government perversely decreed that it should be discharged at this most unnatural outlet. The health of a thousand or a couple of thousand of the military was deemed to be of greater importance than that of the eight-hundred thousand of the City's population! Thus this unnatural and artificial outlet was selected amid the protests of the foremost citizens of Bombay. From that time forward the salubrious village of Worli was doomed. And it seems to be doomed even now, unless the latest project to carry the City's sullage and sewerage three-quarters of a-mile out to sea at the enormous cost of 25 lakhs proves successful. We have yet to see how far this scheme may serve to restore this wasted area to its proper uses. But it is worthy of note that the Committee point out that Worli could be reconverted into a salubrious suburb, provided this abominable nuisance could be mended or abolished, and we trust their recommendation that the results of the present scheme should be carefully watched, and that, if it fails to ameliorate present conditions, an expert Committee should be appointed to adopt further measures, will not be ignored. The next point of immediate importance, which invites attention, is the possible conversion of the plague area known as the Northern Fort. Whatever the errors in the past and whatever the deliberate neglect of the Improvement Trust, it was time indeed to regenerate this district sanitarily. As a residential area it is diminishing in importance and a wiser and more beneficial way of utilising it is undoubtedly to enhance its capacity as a business quarter since the Fort is certainly destined to be the centre of gravity of Bombay's commerce, industry and intellectual activities. As regards the last we cordially welcome the most important recommendation which emphatically lays down the absolute urgency of centering all our educational institutions round those great artistic University buildings, with their rich and honourable traditions, traditions which take us back to the days of those two liberal scholars, Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Alexander Grant, who took the golden occasion of 1864 by the hand to interest Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Premchand Roychand to build the magnificent Senate Hall and the equally magnificent library with its great tower, which embalms for all time the artistic genius of Sir Gilbert Scott. It is of the utmost importance that this south-west area of the Fort should be entirely devoted to the Higher Learning in all its branches. It should inspire generations of young scholars to view the group of these educational institutions as the "academic grove" of Bombay, which even to-day adds so much to the few amenities the City possesses. The Committee deserve the highest praise for this wise decision. And the intellectual public at large may congratulate themselves on the danger from which they have escaped,—the vandalism of the clique of anti-educationists of the hour, those short-sighted men who consider University Education to be a great mistake in India, and who lose no opportunity, of whatever kind, to interpose obstacles to its development.

Notes of the Day.

The Panama Tolls.

Reuter reports to-day that the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate has passed a resolution in favour of arbitration on the Panama Tolls question. If the resolution is accepted by the Senate, in spite of the serious opposition that it is certain to meet with, to forecast the finding of the arbitrators would still be a matter of no little difficulty. For although the validity of the British position is more clear in the United States since it was openly acknowledged by the President of the United States himself, it is to be feared that the American public are by no means convinced of the weakness of their position. It may be recalled that during the Taft Administration, when a particularly bitter controversy on this question was being carried on both in the press and on the platform, Mr. Knox, the American Secretary of State, replied to Sir Edward Grey's Despatch of November 14th, 1912, just two months after, in anything but a conciliatory tone, definitely rejecting Sir Edward's proposal that the whole affair might be submitted to arbitration. Sir Edward Grey thereupon lodged a protest, through Mr. (now Viscount) Bryce, on February 28th. Four days after this Mr. Taft resigned, and Mr. Wilson assumed office. The situation, so far as the British contention was concerned, immediately changed for the better, for it was known to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador in Washington, that Mr. Wilson had an "open mind" on the subject of the Panama Canal Act and its interpretation. In the beginning of this year, the President's influence was thrown on the side of those who favoured the British interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and wished for the removal of the obnoxious clause exempting American shipping from payment of tolls, and on March 5th last Mr. Wilson made a personal appeal to "sustain the honour of the United States" by repealing the clause.

Mr. Taft's Contention.

But it has also to be kept in mind that it is only Mr. Wilson's personal opinion that the honour of the United States was involved in maintaining preferential treatment for her nationals, and that Mr. Traft made an equally effective statement in his message to 'The Times.' "All that I can properly say for 'The Times,'" he declared, "is that that it seems to me a very unfair argument to charge a man with being in favour of dishonouring the treaty obligations of his Government, when he asserts that his Government has never entered into such treaty obligations. It is not competent to charge dishonour before it has been established that we have violated the Treaty." To explain the above statement more clearly, it is necessary to say that Mr. Taft understood Article III in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty to stipulate that no discrimination should be exercised against foreign nations, but that the United States should be free to deal as she liked wih her own vessels. He claimed for the United States the specific right eventually to allow her own ships to use the Canal free of charge, on the ground that there was nothing to prevent foreign States from refunding to the owners of their ships the amount of tolls levied for the use of the Canal. If, argued Mr. Taft, there was nothing in the Treaty to prevent Great Britain and other nations from favouring their shipping by refunding the tolls paid, then the British protest "leads to the absurd conclusion that the Government, in constructing the Canal, and defending the Canal, finds itself shorn of its right to deal with its own commerce in its own way." Mr. Taft's argument, of course, is debatable, as it appears to be based on the assumption that the conditions in 1901, when the Treaty was signed, were the same as the conditions in 1912, when the Panama Canal Act was passed. Again, under the Treaty, the United States can hardly claim to be in a position to grant special treatment to herself, as it was specifically laid down in the preamable that the general principle of the neutralisation of the Canal should not be impaired. At any rate this condition was specifically understood by the British Government, otherwise it is certain the abrogation of the earlier Clayton-Bulwer Treaty would never have been agreed to.

The New French Cabinet.

Apparently the force which has driven M. Doumergue from power is his curious psychological attitude towards the Three Years' Service Law. While he has preserved this law, he has let it be known that his support was nevertheless a violation of his principles. Army Reform has found a more active supporter in the new Premier, M. Viviani, who has already partially formed his Cabinet. It is to be hoped that the rumour that M. Delcasse is to come in as Minister of War will prove true, for M. Delcasse's inclusion in the Cabinet, while strengthening it, will give confidence to the Entente Powers and generally strengthen French foreign policy, though we may assume it will not give Germany great cause for rejoicing. M. Viviani's Cabinet will have to meet a strong opposition. The result of the recent elections show a remarkable increase in strength of the Unified Socialist Party. It has increased more in 1914 than it did between the four years 1906 to 1910. Opposition to the Army Law from this source may break up the new Cabinet, but a working majority is said to be assured.

"How France is Governed."

It may be remembered that M. Poincare a few months ago performed what is probably a unique action on the part of the head of any State. He issued a lengthy monograph, cast in historical form, which presents to the French people a reasoned account of their present position as a living State. In "How France is Governed" (translated into English by Mr. Bernard Miall) M. Poincare presents a picture of a modern nation in the act of self-government and shows how the act has become possible. No Englishman could have written the book. It is an instance of purely French genius, which has applied an extraordinary range of historical learning and a singular gift of lucid expression to the business of producing a narrative well within the grasp of any thinking person, absolutely accurate and designed with striking logical force to show the reasonableness of things as they are in France. There is no touch of polemical argument, of special pleading; there is hardly a word that can ruffle any particular party; and there is perfectly free criticism of France's free institutions. To understand how France is governed it is absolutely necessary to the student to get acquainted with M. Poincare's book.

The Late Sir Douglas Straight.

The news of the death of Sir Douglas Straight, after a brief illness, will be received with deep regret by a host of friends both in England and in India. His talents were of a high order, and he achieved distinction in two walks of life. As a lawyer, he had a considerable practice in the Central Criminal Court in London before he came out to Allahabad as a Judge of the High Court. He was an acquisition to that institution, bringing with him an atmosphere of geniality, sympathy and learning which does not too often exist in an Indian court. His outlook on life was that of a man who had known life in many phases. It was just, broad and tolerant. In some respects he resembled Mr. Plowden, the famous London Magistrate,—in knowledge of the world, for instance, and in an ever-constant sense of humour. He left India in 1892, and attempted to get into Parliament once more but was unsuccessful. But almost immediately he jumped to the topmost rung of the journalistic ladder. After editing the "Pall Mall Magazine" jointly with Lord Claud Hamilton for a few years he became Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette," from the editorial chair of which he retired in 1909. Sir Douglas Straight is said to have been exceedingly happy as a working journalist and was held in high respect among the profession. His only son, Mr. Douglas Straight, is the head of the United Provinces Police.

Official and Personal.

Mr. W. L. C. Graham, of Bombay, has been appointed an Honorary A. D. C. to the Viceroy. The appointment was gazetted on May 19th in the following terms: Capt. W. L. C. Graham, Indian Army Reserve of officers, to be honorary A. D. C., to the Viceroy.

Mr. Kurimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy is sailing for Europe and Great Britain per S. S. Salsette. Mr. Kurimbhoy will go first to Marienbad for a cure and thence will proceed to various important European centres, including Constantinople, with a view to open up new business connections. Finally he will proceed to England.

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Member of His Excellency the Governor's Executive Council, will arrive in Poona from Mahableshwar on Saturday evening and the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb on Monday morning.

SUFFRAGETTES AND THE KING.

ALLEGED PLOT.

H.M.'S MORNING RIDE DISCONTINUED.

PLAN TO KIDNAP PRINCE HENRY.

MRS. PANKHURST'S SIGNIFICANT MOVE.

Suffragette violence has been renewed in an aggravated form. The prison doctor at Holloway has been horse-whipped by three women, editors in Belfast have been violently assaulted and further picture slashing outrages are reported.

But more serious are the statements of the "Daily Mail" in regard to the anxiety of the police for the King's safety and the rumour that there is a plot to kidnap Prince Henry.

Mrs. Pankhurst has taken a residence overlooking Buckingham Palace. The King has discontinued his morning ride.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The suffragettes are becoming increasingly violent.

A young woman slashed two pictures with a hatchet at the Dore Galleries and severely wounded an attendant.

Three women horse-whipped the prison-doctor outside Holloway Gaol and two violently assaulted the editors of the "Belfast Telegraph" and the "Belfast Newsletter," throwing gum-pots etc. at them.

A mansion in Belfast has been burned and three arrests have been made.

It is stated that Mrs. Pankhurst has taken a house from which she is able to overlook the grounds of Buckingham Palace. The police are most anxious and are watching the house night and day. The force inside the grounds has been increased.

The "Daily Mail" sttes that the King has discontinued his morning canter in Rotten Row.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST KING'S SON.

TWO DETECTIVES SENT TO ETON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The "Daily Mail" states that the police have been infermed of a plot against the safety of the King's son, Prince Henry, now at Eton, and that two detectives have been sent to Eton.

TRADE UNION BUILDING CONTRACT.

A HITCH—DIFFICULTY IN FINDING FOREMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

A hitch has occured in beginning work on the Trade Union building contract. Difficulty is experienced in finding Trade Union foremen. There is a keen competition among the workmen for the superior posts but promotions arouse jealousies.

GREAT LABOUR ALLIANCE.

PRIVATE CONFERENCES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Miners, Railwaymen and Transport workers are privately conferring in London with a view to the establishment of a great labour alliance.

The decision will be submitted at the annual meetings of the separate organisations for final endorsement.

NEW ZEALAND SERVICE.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMBINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The British lines concerned in the New Zealand traffic are negotiating with the German combine which is arranging a direct service from Germany to New Zealand, with a view to a conference in order to avert a rate war.

BRITISH PUBLIC HYPNOTIZED BY GERMAN NAVY.

Sir Owen Phillipps, interviewed, said the British public was hypnotized by the German Navy. If the nation backed up its commercial shipping as it did the Navy and as the Germans did their merchant marine, our country would be more powerful today.

NEW JOINT MONTHLY SERVICE.

LONDON, June 4.

It is announced that the Norddeutscher and German-Australian lines have decided upon a joint monthly service to New Zealand.

NEW ARMY PATROL JACKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

A new blue patrol jacket is to be introduced in the Army to increase the comfort of soldiers when walking out.

DEATH OF SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The death is announced of Sir Douglas Straight.

NEW GERMAN UNDER SECRETARY FOR NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, June 3.

Admiral Capelle has been appointed to fill the newly created post of Under-Secretary for the Navy.

AUSTRIAN BUDGET.

PROVISIONS FOR LOAN OPERATIONS FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, June 3.

The Austrian estimates for 1914-15 provide for loan operations of nearly 223 million Kronen, of which 103 million will be devoted to meet the special credit voted by the Delegations for the Army and the Navy.

OIL AND MINING CLAIMS IN MEXICO.

POWERS GUARANTEE PROTECTION TO OWNERS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Great Britain, Holland and the United States have concluded an agreement to protect the owners of oil claims in Mexico.

It is expected that a similar agreement between Great Britain, France and the United States will be reached relative to the owners of mining claims.

ARBITRATION ON PANAMA TOLLS QUESTION.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE IN ITS FAVOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 3.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has passed a resolution in favour of arbitration on the Panama tolls question. The Resolution will be submitted to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

It is doubted whether the Senate Committee's resolution favouring an arbitration on the Panama Tolls question will obtain the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate.

SIR WILLIAM HOLDERNESS.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE FOR TWO YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Sir William Holderness, Permanent Under-Secretary, India Office, is due to retire on the 11th instant, having reached the age-limit, but Lord Crewe with the cordial approval of the India Council, has extended his term for two years.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

PROBABLE MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 4.

President Poincaré has requested M. Viviani to form the Cabinet.

M. Jean Dupuis is mentioned as the probable Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Noulens as Finance Minister and M. Clementel as Colonial Minister.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. N. Younghusband, 23rd Cavalry, officiates as Assistant Adjutant Army Headquarters, vice Colonel Delamain granted four months' leave.

STORSTAD'S COUNTER-CLAIM.

FUNERAL OF 200 VICTIMS.

DONATION OF £ 10,000 BY CANADIAN PACIFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUEBEC, June 3.

The funeral will take place at ten o'clock to-morrow morning of two hundred victims of the Empress of Ireland disaster.

The Canadian Pacific Company has given £10,000 to the Empress fund and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy £1,500.

SHIPPING COMPANIES' CLAIM AND COUNTER-CLAIM.

MONTREAL, June, 4.

In answer to the claim of the Canadian Pacific Company of two million dollars, the owners of the Storstad have entered a claim against the Canadian Pacific Company for fifty thousand dollars for damages to the Storstad in the collision, alleging negligence in the navigation of the Empress of Ireland.

WILL NOT BE SALVED.

LONDON, June 4.

"The Times" states that the owners have abandoned the Empress of Ireland to the underwriters, and that the vessel will probably not be salved.

COLOMBO MAN SAVED.

Referring to the wreck of the Empress of Ireland," the Colombo papers report that Mr. William Howard Measures, son of Lieut.-Col. Measures, Commanding Officer of the Salvation Army for Ceylon was on board when the ship collided: Mr. Measures, who is an officer employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship Company, has sent a cable message to his parents, informing them that he is among the number saved and landed at Rimouski.

THE TSAR AND PERSIA.

MINISTER'S APPOINTMENT NOT APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

According to a telegram to "The Times" from Teheran the Tsar's approval to the appointment of Arfa-ed-Dowleh as Persian Minister in St. Petersburg has been withheld.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

The issue of the five million 4½ per cent. Russian Railway Loan at 93 is being underwritten.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

THE TEAMS COMPARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The reserves for the American polo team are Henry Phipps, Charles Rumsey and Malcolm Stevenson.

England will line up for the first test match as follows:—Tomkinson, Cheape, Barrett and Traill or Lockett.

BRITISHERS LACKING IN SPEED AND DASH.

Special messages from Meadowbrook state that a general impression prevails there that the Britishers are lacking in speed and dash as compared with the Americans and that their ponies are inferior.

AMERICA CUP.

ANOTHER TRIAL RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 4.

The yacht, Resolute beat the Vanitie over a 25½ miles course by three minutes twelve seconds.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

At Dudley Warwickshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 321 runs.

At Leicester Leicestershire beat Northamptonshire by 214 runs.

At Taunton Somerset beat Gloucestershire by seven wickets.

At Leyton Essex beat Derbyshire by 145 runs.

At Brighton Sussex drew with Kent but led on the first innings.

At Sheffield Yorkshire drew with Lancashire but led on the first innings.

At Nottingham Notts drew with Surrey but led on the first innings.

STARVING IMMIGRANTS.

APPEAL TO THE KING.

GURDIT SINGH'S ACTION.

RESTLESSNESS INCREASING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, June 4.

The Indians on board the Komagata have cabled to the King and the Duke of Connaught stating that they have been starving for the last two days, that they have also been without water and have not been allowed to land for supplies. The authorities, however, say, that they are well provided for.

Gurdit Singh has refused to pay the balance of the charter money until the passengers are allowed to land. If the money is not paid before the 12th instant the captain will be ordered to return to Hongkong.

Restlessness among the immigrants is increasing. They may "hunger-strike" to call attention to their case.

Gurdit Singh who has to provide their provisions refuses to do so while they are held prisoners.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

"SUPERFLUOUS AND FOOLISH MEASURE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Commenting on the India Council Bill the "Statesman" declares:—It is inspired by the same anti-Liberal temper which has mogulised the British rule in India. The Bill is almost wholly bad. The India Council should not be departmentalised. Even on the Viceroy's Council the departmental system has been largely responsible for the blunders of policy of recent years. The choosing of two Indians from a panel of forty is a concession so slight and illusory that it was not worth while violating the principle on which the Council had hitherto been formed merely to give this sop. The public opinion is in India must assert itself and the House of Lords should treat the superfluous and foolish measure as it deserves.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June, 4.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived this morning. Their Excellencies were met by Captain Allanson, A.D.C. to H. E. Lord Pentland.

Their Excellencies drove to the harbour and after a view drove to Government House.

They leave this evening for Ootacamund.

LATER.

Lord and Lady Willingdon spent a busy day in Madras. Their Excellencies visited in addition to the Harbour Works, the Marine Aquarium, Government House, the Guindy Adyar Club, St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George and the Council Chamber. Their Excellencies left Madras at night for Ootacamund.

HEAVY RAIN AT SIMLA.

RACES POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

To-day's Simla races have been postponed to next Saturday on account of the heavy rain this morning.

THUNDERSTORM AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 4.

A dust storm followed by a thunderstorm broke over Lahore last evening. Though the rainfall was slight the minimum shade temperature fell from 87 the previous day to 72.

A BRILLIANT INDIAN SCHOLAR.

Mr. Merwarnji Jamshedji Antia, B. A., L L. B. (Cantab)) Bar-at-Law, who has been appointed acting Professor of English Literature at the Deccan College, Poona, has had a brilliant academic career at Bombay and Cambridge. He was placed first in the first class in the B.A. examination of the Bombay University in 1907 and took a first class in the M.A. examination in 1908. Among the prizes won by him are the Chancellor's Gold Medal in English Literature, the Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship, the Ellis Scholarship and the Homeji Dady Prize. He went up to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1909, and took honours in the Economics Tripos in 1911, the History Tripos in 1912, and the Law Tripos in 1913. Last year he gained "honourable mention" in the Le Bas Prize awards and is thus one of the few Indians who have achieved University distinction at Cambridge.

MORE RAVAGES BY WHITE WOLF.

A TOWN LOOTED AND BURNED.

MAHOMEDAN ARMY TO THE RESCUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, June 4.

White Wolf and his followers have broken a cordon of troops and have looted and burned Minchou, including the mission there, but the missionaries are safe. A large Mahomedan army is attempting to bar the march of the marauders northwards.

MORE LOOTING

PEKIN, June 4.

The White Wolves have cleverly concentrated after evading the troops by breaking up into small detachments and doubling back.

They have now looted Taochow in Kansu and the famous Tibetan lamasery at Choni.

MAHOMMEDAN ARMY VICTORIOUS.

They defeated the Mahomedans in one engagement, but after that the latter were victorious. It is stated that the bandits have been surrounded on the Lily Mountain south of Lanchow.

RACE COURSE FATALITY.

INDIAN RIDING BOY KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

An Indian riding boy in the employ of Mr. A. N. Das is reported to have been thrown from his horse and instantly killed this morning on Kidderpore road. It appears that the deceased was galloping round the race course when his horse took fright and bolted with him on to the Kidderpore road. Here the jockey was unseated and fell head foremost. Death was intantaneous.

RUMOURED GUARDS' STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

There was a persistent rumour at Sealdah station this morning to the effect that the guards on the Lalmonirhat and Katihar sections of the Railway have gone, or intend to go, on strike during the course of the day. It is understood that some local guards have been directed to be in readiness to proceed within a few hours' notice to take the place of the strikers. The cause of the alleged disaffection is not known.

BARANAGORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ALLEGED MANUFACTURE OF FIREARMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

To-day, Mr. Panton, Additional Sessions Judge of Alipore, took up the hearing of what is known as the Baranagore Conspiracy Case. There are two accused in this case, Motilal Chatterjee and Khagendra Nath Chowdhuri the latter was acquitted to-day in the Rajabazar Bomb Case. They are charged with illicit possession of firerms and conspiring between themselves to manufacture firearms. The case is proceeding.

BANK OF BENGAL'S RATE.

REDUCED ONE PER CENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

The Bank of Bengal's rate has been reduced from five to four per cent.

KASHMIR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

OPENING CEREMONY BY THE RESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 4.

The Amir Singh Technical Institute built in memory of the late Rajah Sir Amar Singh, was formally opened at Srinagar on the 29th May by Mr. Cobb, the Resident in Kashmir, at the request of the Maharajah.

The building has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 87,000 including equipment, while Rs. 38,000 has been provided for additional buildings and Rs. 30,000 for maintenance.

Mr. Andrew, formerly Principal, Mayo School of Arts, Lahore, and later on head Master of the Battersea School of Art, who has been appointed Principal of the Institute, said that something like 1,500 applications for admission to the College had been received, but the pity was the majority had to be disappointed.

Rai Bahadur Dr. Mitra, His Highness the Maharaja, and the Resident also made speeches suitable to the occasion.

RUSSIAN BOURSE AT A STANDSTILL.

REMOVAL OF JEWS' DISABILITIES CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, June 4.

According to a telegram to "The Times" from St. Petersburg the bourse is at a standstill owing to a suspension of foreign investments.

The Tsar is believed to favour the gradual removal of certain disabilities affecting the Jews regarding joint-stock companies, hoping thereby to attract capital.

ALBANIAN INSURRECTION.

REBELS BESIEGE KRUJA.

55 GENDARMES ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, June 3.

The Rebels attacked the town of Kruja. The loyal officers with 55 gendarmes belonging to the garrison, after making a short resistance, retreated into the fort where they were beseiged. The Rebels cut off the water supply and then permitted the officials and thirty gendarmes to leave the fort. They arrived at Durazzo without molestation.

SOME BUILDERS WITHOUT MARGINS.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner, the Editor of the "Daily News," tells in a lucid way the tragedy behind the present dispute in the Building Trade, which is causing disaster to so many homes, and which accounts for the holding up of so many big building jobs in London.

The story shows what happens to the workers when they have "no margins."

HOW IT BEGAN.

"This dispute in the London building trade, typical of so much of the trouble that is disturbing the industrial world, began with a series of sectional strikes all of the same character. The trade unionists engaged on a building would 'down tools' on discovering that they were working beside a non-unionist. The action in each case was entirely unauthorised by the officials of the unions, and it is not denied that it was contrary to the working rules which the men's leaders had signed with the employers. The latter invited the representatives of the unions to a conference in December, and asked them if they had any suggestions for making the rules operative with their men. The men's representatives being unable to offer proposals the employers presented a scheme of their own.

"The masters asked the unions to make themselves responsible for the observance of the rules by their members, by financial guarantee and the penalising of those who broke the rules. The unions declined the task.

"Thereupon the masters withdrew the working rules and approached the men individually with an ultimatum. Each man was to sign an undertaking that he would work peacefully with my fellow-employees . . . whether they are members of a trade society or not,' and that if he committed a breach of that undertaking he should be 'subject to a fine of 20s. to be deducted from his wages.' A certain proportion of the men signed this pledge, but the bulk of them refused, and the lock-out commenced on January 26, the unions directly concerned then being:—

"Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

"National Association of Operative Plasterers.

"United Builders' Labourers' Union.

"Operative Bricklayers' Society.

"Operative Stonemasons' Society.

"The resources of the men were limited to the union funds, which provided strike pay varying from 10s. to 15s. a week.

"When the National Building Trades Conciliation Board were called in, they declared that all duly signed rules should be rigidly enforced, that strikes otherwise should not be officially supported, and that union benefits should be suspended in the case of members who failed to observe agreements.

"In reply to this, the masters agreed to drop their demand for a guarantee fund, but they asked for the infliction by the unions of monetary penalties on members who brokes the rules, the dismissal of any official who incited such a breach, and the discontinuance of 'ticket inspection' in any shop or on any job.

"The Conciliation Board, which consists of an equal number (19) of representatives of the masters and of the men, continued their attempts to arrive at a basis of settlement, and at a meeting on April 17, drew up recommendations which they adopted unanimously. These recommendations provided that unionists should agree to work with non-unionists, that no strike or lock-out shuld take place until the matter in dispute had been referred to the Conciliation Board, that there should be no victimisation by the masters, and no ticket inspection on the job by the men, and that the observance of the rules should be enforced 'to the utmost extent of the disciplinary powers' of the unions or associations concerned.

"When the recommendations were submitted to the Masters' Association they were accepted unanimously. When they were submitted to the men they were rejected by a majority of more than ten to one. And there the matter stands.

"Whatever view we may take of the facts, it will not be denied that the men have paid dearly for their action," says Mr. Gardiner. "They have lost over half a million in wages, and strike and lock-out pay has cost their unions not less than £100,000. Strike pay has, in most cases, long since ceased."

GOSPEL OF INDISCIPLINE.

"But the tragedy of the thing is this, that in their enthusiasm for unionism they are destroying unionism. For the refusal to work with non-unionists is not the central fact of this dispute. The central fact is the refusal to obey their own leaders, or to observe the rules to which their own unions have committed them. Trade unionism is being destroyed by this insubordination of the men and this timidity of the officials."

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

DISPUTE BETWEEN BUYERS & MILL-OWNERS.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY.

An alarming report as to the relations existing between the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association and the Country Piece-Goods Dealers' Association reached us this week. The report was to the effect that owing to the mill-owners refusing to meet the buyers, the latter had decided to boycott the local mills and to get the goods they had formerly bought locally from Manchester and Japan. A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," who investigated the matter, and interviewed several gentlemen, representative both of the buyers and the mill-owners, found that things were not so bad as they had been made to appear, and that, although for the present there was a deadlock, trade in the local mills is quite good for the time of the year.

It would be as well perhaps to detail the grievances of the buyers first, and to give their version of the negotiations as detailed to our representative by officials and members of the Association. "First of all," said the first gentleman interviewed, "we feel that all along, we have been treated with scant courtesy by the millowners. After we had been negotiating with them for some time they finally said they could not grant us any concessions, and as a consequence our members have practically decided not to make any further purchases from the local mills until at least some of our demands have been complied with."

Asked what it was that they most particularly complained about, this gentleman and others said, the contract form on which they had to work was altogether one-sided. Under the terms of that contract, they said, it was obligatory on them to take delivery of the goods when called upon to do so, while the mill-owners could deliver goods whenever they wished to do so; and very often gave delivery when there was a slump in the market and prices were low. Further they said the system of doing business through selling agents, which most of the mills adopted was a bad system. The selling-agents, they alleged, got profits from both sides, and made it impossible for the dealers to make the amount of money from their transactions which they ought to make. One of the dealers' demands is the abolition of this system of agency, which they say prevents direct relations between the dealers and the mill-owners and is a fruitful source of so many troubles.

THE DEALERS' DEMANDS.

The new contract form which the Piece-goods Merchants' Association have prepared, includes a number of modifications. The dealers' demands in brief, are that the insurance liability on goods not actually delivered and lying in the mill-godowns should not fall on the dealers; that they should be provided with specimens of goods, so that they can find out whether the goods supplied are the actual sort they had contracted for; that in case of mills not being able to give delivery of goods within the stipulated period, they (the dealers) should be given the option of cancelling the order, or should be given a certain discount on the goods; that all disputes arising between the contracting parties should be referred to arbitrators as is done in the case of disputes between the dealers in European piece-goods and the Chamber of Commerce and that what they call the other one-sided conditions of the old contract form should be similarly modified so as to make them fair to both parties.

These are the most important of demands made by the dealers, and they told our representative that all the negotiations had come to naught, for the mill-owners in their last communication had stated that they were not inclined to accept any of the suggested modifications.

Questioned as to the present position, the gentleman whose remarks were previously quoted said: "The effect of all this has been that our members have practically stopped making purchases from the local mills. Manchester and Japanese merchants have taken advantage of this dispute and have already taken away a part of the trade which was formerly entirely in the hands of the local mill-owners. Some time ago they sent for samples of cloth produced in and about Bombay and are now manufacturing and sending out here the cheaper cloth required by the poorer classes of the Indian public. Quite a lot of this cloth has recently come in from Japan," he added.

THE MILL-OWNERS' VERSION.

Now for the other side of the picture. This was gleaned by our representative from trustworty sources,—men connected for many years with the local mill industry, and who have taken an active part in the negotiations, between the mill-owners and the Country Piecegoods Dealers' Association. It was not correct to say, they stated, that Mill-owners' Association had broken off negotiations or had refused to consider any of the modifications suggested by the dealers. On the contrary, they said, they had treated the dealers with the greatest consideration and the greatest patience.

Outlining the history of the trouble one gentleman said that last year the Native Piece-Goods Dealers' Association, the members of which deal in Manchester goods, obtained certain concessions from the firms through whom they get their supplies, and it was this which led the Country Piece-Goods Dealers' Association to try to obtain from the mill-owners with whom they deal, similar concessions. They drew up a list of things they wanted—many of which they knew they would not get, he added parenthetically—and there followed several meetings between representatives of the two Associations. No agreement, however, was arrived at, and one of the members of the Mill-owners' Association agreed to a request that he should try to arrange a basis of settlement.

"ALL OR NOTHING."

He met the representatives of the Country Piece-Goods Dealers' Association at his office, and they came to an agreement; but later on the Dealers' Association refused to accept this, and said, in effect, "No, we will have all we asked for or nothing." Things were thus at a deadlock, but in the hope of coming to some mutually satisfactory arrangement another meeting was arranged between the two Associations. This was to have taken place a fortnight ago, but half an hour or forty minutes before the time fixed for the meeting, the Chairman of the Dealers' Association wrote to the Mill-owners' Association stating that the representatives of that body could not attend.

It was too late to put the meeting off, and the mill-owners assembled. The letter was put before them, and they were talking things over, when in walked the Chairman of the Dealers' Association. Surprise was expressed that he should attend after writing the letter referrd to, and he replied that he was passing, and thought he would drop in and see what was going on. The matter was talked over informally, and he, it is understood, put forth his Association's ultimatum, which was to the effect that eight of the clauses in a contract form containing about twenty clauses must be dropped. The mill-owners could not agree to this, and there the matter rests for the present.

AN "ABSURD" SUGGESTION.

Asked whether it was true that as a result of the dispute cloth which had formerly been entirely supplied by the local mills, was coming in now from Manchester and Japan, our informant said it was absurd to suggest such a thing. No where in the world, he said, could this cheap cloth be made as cheap as in Bombay and the district. Manchester certainly could not make this coarse cloth to sell here at anything like the price at which the local mills sold it. In Lancashire they spun the fine qualities of cotton and whereas in Bombay cloth of six, eight, ten and twelve counts was made, in Manchester they spun anything from 20 to 60 counts.

It was more feasible that Japan should try to make this cheep, coarse cloth, especially as in Japan they were building up an industry which was yet in its infancy. But they could not compete with Bombay except at a considerable loss. They had to buy their cotton here, pay freight on it to Japan, and then pay freight on their cloth when it was made, while the Bombay manufacturers had no freight charges to pay at all.

LOCAL TRADE QUITE GOOD.

Asked as to the present position of the mill industry in Bombay, he said trade was quite good for the time of the year. Many of the mills had sold all their output right up to the monsoon, and he was convinced that when the monsoon had properly set in the mills would be as busy as ever they were. Indeed, buyers were even now doing business to be settled on the basis of the new contract form, when it was finally agreed upon between the two Associations.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT THE HINDU GYMKHANA, MAHABLESHWAR.

Photo by Devare and Co.

Their Excelleneies at Tea.

MOSLEM-GURKHA FRACAS AT DACCA.

FIVE GURKHAS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, June 3.

In connection with the recent Mahomedan Gurkha fracas, fifteen Gurkhas have been arrested and produced in Court. Several persons were slightly wounded in the disturbance.

THE FIVE SENSES.

ARE THEY THE ONLY GATES OF KNOWLEDGE

Sir Ray Lankester is one of the pleasantest, and doubtless one of the ablest, of modern mediators between the laboratory and the layman, writes Mr. William Archer in the "Daily News" of the 15th ultimo. I frequently sit at his feet, so to speak, and never without profit. It is with the greatest respect, then, that I venture to inquire whether his recent pronouncement on "Spider-Sense and Non-Sense" be not—shall we say?—a trifle eighteen-seventy? The eighteen-seventies were the Meiji Era of England—the Era of Enlightenment. It would be calumnious to say that the men of that period thought they knew everything; but certainly many of them thought themselves well within sight of the limits to the knowable. I suggest that the limits they seemed to see have, in the interval, proved to be only a shifting horizen, and—while keenly alive to my temerity—I wonder whether Sir Ray Lankester has quite realised how much the horizon has shifted?

On the particular question of spider-sense and cat-sense he may be perfectly right. The cat has undoubtedly some peculiar properties, which procured it an uncanny reputation in witch-hunting days. I should not be greatly surprised to learn that it gave off some extremely subtle emanation to which certain people were morbidly sensitive; and I find it hard to believe that the distinguished soldier who is said to possess this sensitivenes thi simply the victim of imagination, helped out by practical jokes. But I have not looked into the evidence, and have therefore no opinion on the subject. It is only when Sir Ray Lankester passes from the particular to the general, and declares for the good old dogma of the "five gateways of sense," that I definitely part company with him. "The hypothesis," he says,

> that any animal, including man, is affected "sensorially" through any channel exceptig the known sense organs is one of the truth of which no proof has ever been given in any case—not even in the supposed instances of communication between human beings at a distance from one another.

The man who, in these days, can doubt the transference of ideas from mind to mind, without any intervention of the recognised sense organs, shows a heroic resolve to admit no evidence of a later date than 1870.

It would be doing Sir Ray Lankester an injustice to suspect any quibble in the word "sensorially." If an idea, or a picture, can be transferred from the mind of A to the mind of B without passing through any of the "five gateways of sense," the question whether he is "affected sensorially is one of comparatively trifling importance. If the facts be as stated, it seems evident that some sort of impression is made upon B's "sensorium"; but until we have agreed upon the facts, it is useless to discuss the precise nature of the psychological process involved in them. Sir Ray Lankester, I am sure, has no intention of confusing the issue in this way. If I understand him rightly, his position is perfectly straightforward—he simply denies that any communication can occur between mind and mind, except through one or other of the five known avenues of sense. It is there that I join issue with him.

Since he has put aside—no dodubt after duly weighing it—the huge mass of printed evidence on the point, he will scarcely be moved by my own little crumb of testimony. Nevertheless, as an ounce of observation is worth a ton of theory, I propose to make one or two further extracts from notes of the thought-reading experiments which I mentioned in this column some months ago. The experimenters are a father and daughter, my intimate friends, and absolutely above suspicion of ill-faith. The father having left the room, the daughter, in a whisper, mentions some real or imaginary scene she has called to mind, which he, returning, deciphers, usually with scarcely a moment's pause. I extract from notes taken on the spot:

> Daughter: I think of Mrs. B——of C—— sitting on the deck and Grandfather opening the door for her.
>
> Father (on returning): This is Grandfather. I think it is on a ship, and I think he is bowing and smiling to somebody, opening the door.
>
> Daughter: Can't you get the person?
>
> Father: I first thought of the captain, and afterwards of a lady—I get a feeing of a pink head-dress.
>
> Daughter: Yes, that is right.

In this case he failed to identify the lady, though she was in fact known to him.

> Daughter: I think of Dr. Ludovisi in a white coat, in his X-ray room, examining a Russian with a red beard.
>
> Father (immediately on entering the room): I wonder if this is right, as I have got a vivid picture of someone with a cough being examned by a doctor at Genoa or somewhere—in a white coat. And the patient who is consulting him is rather like Tolstoy—but it isn't he.

The idea of the X-ray room eluded him. The daughter afterwards remarked that the Rusian had first come into her mind in the likeness of Tolstoy, but that she had replaced him by an unknown redbeard.

There are always a certain number of failures in these experiments; but, when I have been present, the successes, have outnumbred them by three or four to one. Here is a curious case:

> Daughter: Miss Wilkins at the Winchester and Eton match, and Grandfather dropping the cigar-end on her umbrella.
>
> Father: I feel as i fthis was still about Henry Wilkins, whom I have been talking about—and I have a feeling of Grandfather. It's grotesque—Grandfather dropping hot cigar-ash on an umbrella, in the open air. Oh, yes, at the match at Winchester.

He di not identify the lady, thought some impression of her name was evidently in his mind; and, though he had probably heard of the incident in question, he declared that he had no recollection of it.

My contention is that the facts here related, trivial as they are, prove that there are means of communication between mind and mind, unrecognised and unaccounted for by orthodox science. And similar (and much more startling) facts are on record in thousands.

MARINE INSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Fire Insurance Offices might have been right, in increasing the rates of insurance of cotton lying at Colaba because of the large number of fires which have recently taken place on the Colaba Cotton Green, but I do not understand why Marine Insurance Offices should increase the rates of insurance at present? A few months ago the rates of marine insurance of cotton exported to Japan were increased considerably, not only so but some clauses favourable to exporters were cancelled from that date.

As if this was no sufficient burden on the merchants and Indians, they have from 1st instant nearly doubled the rates of Marine Insurance of the cargo imported or exported to coast ports of India. By thus increasing the rates of insurance without any substantial causes the merchants, especially the Indian merchants, have to suffer. Many Indian merchants do not at all approve of this act of the Marine Insurance Companies but the lack of moral courage as is usually to be found in them has hindered them from making a strong protest against this unreasonable increase in rates. I would therefore advise them for their benefit to rise to the occasion and make a combined strong protest against this and force the Marine Insurance Companies to work at the previous rates. I do not understand why so many Indian Chambers and Associations, whose motives are to safeguard the interests of Indian merchants, are also quiet.—Yours, etc.

P. C.

Bombay, June 4.

THE MONSOON.

FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS IN ARABIAN SEA.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning the weather conditions in Bombay were distinctly monsoonish. Heavy rain clouds hung down low over the City, and the islands in the harbour were shrouded in a clinging mist.

The clouds gave two sharp showers of rain one at about 8-30 and the other at a few minutes to 9, and after the latter there was a sharp fall in temperature the glass going down four degrees in a few minutes, when the sun burst through the clouds, however, the temperature quickly rose six degrees, and the rain having increased the humidity the weather for the rest of the day was very oppressive.

It is good to know that, if the monsoon is not actually on its way to Bombay conditions are favourable to its advance. The Port Officer yesterday received a notification from the Simla meteorological office to the effect that monsoon conditions were apparently settling over the east of the Arabian Sea, and in issuing this message he added to it an order to hoist the cautionary signal.

This reads like business, and, although in regard to the monsoon, perhaps more than anything else on this earth it is never safe to prophesy until you know, the rains should be setting in here before many more days have passed.

There have been high winds and slight seas between Verawal and Karachi, thunder and lighting at Colombo Cochin and Mangalore, and generally the area of rainfall and disturbed conditions has increased.

The temperature at Poona has fallen below 100 degrees at the hottest part of the day, while the evenings and morning are pleasant. There is a strong wind and the alternating cloud and sunshine seem to idicate the approach of the storms that precede the monsoon.

IN CALCUTTA.

Writing on Monday on the subject of the monsoon in the "Statesman," Father Frarcotte, S.J., the observer at St. Xavier's College, says:—Has it burst in Calcutta or not? All depends on each one's definition of the monsoon. Those who take as the beginning of the monsoon the arrival of the main current, must say that we are not yet in the monsoon period, although all must acknowledge that we are under its influence—from a distance of course. Those, on the contrary, who agree to take as part of the monsoon the forerunners say that the monsoon has burst. Who is right? In my humble opinion the former are right, and the latter are not wrong. It all depends on their respective definitions of the monsoon. So that, although the two parties agree to differ, I might perhaps say that they also differ to agree.

SIRCAR'S FRAUD AT THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

SENTENCE OF SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

At Calcutta on Monday, Mr. Keays disposed of the hearing of the case in which Soshi Bhushan Dutt, a bill collecting sircar in the employ of the Calcutta Corporation, was charged by Mr. Limpus, Superintendent of the New Market with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain sums of money realised from squatters.

His Worship said:—The accused in this case was employed as a bill collecting sircar by the Calcutta Municipality, and his duties were to collect fees from squatters in the New Market. He is charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of various small sums realised from squatters. Information was given by Baba Saja, an ex-employee of the New Market, who was at enmity with the accused and on an investigation being made it was found that extensive frauds were going on. The prosecution have not called Baba Saja nor have they been able to find the squatters from whom the accused is alleged to have received money. The alleged fraud is an extremely simple and ingenious one. All the four sircars are supplied with books of receipts forms in carbon process, and Baba Saja sent some receipts, which accused had made out, to Mr. Limpus the Superintendent of the New Market, and the latter on comparing the receipts and accused's counterfoils found that whereas the receipts in 3 cases showed 8 annas as being received the counterfoils only showed 6 pies, and only the latter sum was credited to the Municipality. The accused was taken by Mr. Limpus before Mr. Goode, the Deputy Chairman of the Corporation, and he then and there made a confession implicating both himself and others. He described how he quickly turned over the page and wrote on the top of the carbon paper 8 annas, and subsequently filled in the counterfoils with 6 pies. The accused a day or two later retracted his confession and before me, while admitting that the receipts except the 8 annas were in his handwriting, could give no explanation as to the way in which the "8's" came on the receipts.

It is perfectly clear that large sums have been misappropriated by the accused and I find him guilty under section 499 I. P. C. and sentence him to 6 months' and one day's rigorous imprisonment.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

THE JUDGMENT.

ONE ACQUITTED AND REST HEAVILY SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Mr. E. D. H. Panton, Additional Sessions Judge of Alipore, to-day passed sentence in the Rajabázar Bomb Case.

Khagendra Nath Chowdhury was acquitted, Amrita Lal Hazra was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation under the Explosive Substance Act and the other four accused Dinesh Chundra Sen, Chandra Sekhar De, Saroda Chundra Guha and Kalipada Ghosh were sentenced to ten years' transportation each.

The judgment occupied nearly two hundred foolscap pages.

DELHI APPROVER CROSS-EXAMINED.

REBUKED BY JUDGE FOR IMPERTINENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 3.

Counsel for the defence resumed the cross-examination of Dina Nath, the approver in the Delhi Conspiracy Case to-day.

The approver said that he first saw bombs in October, 1912. He took a bottle of ink from the judge's table and explained to Mr. Raghunath Sahai the shape, size and general appearance of the bombs he got from Basanta Kumar Biswas. A few minor points came out in the cross-examination by Mr. Raghunath Sahai (for Balmokand, Amirchand and Avad Behari) which had not been on the record before. When counsel asked Dina Nath why he had not mentioned these things in his former statements he said he had never been asked about them and therefore, had said nothing about them.

He further said Mr. Raghunath Sahai appeared to be more adept at examining a witness than Mr. Broadway.

The Judge interposed and said he would not allow any impertinence in his Court.

Dina Nath detailed again how Rash Behari arranged to supply bombs, revolvers and seditious literature from Bengal.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai was still cross-examining the approver when the Court rose for the day.

ALLEGED DISCREPANCIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 4.

At the Sessions trial in the Conspiracy Case to-day, Mr. Raghunath Sahai concluded his cross-examination of Dina Nath, the approver, on behalf of Abad Behari, Amirchand and Balmokund.

He elicited from the witness that Balmokund considered Zafar Ali, Editor of the "Zemindar" a very good man. Much of the cross-examination had references to what counsel said were discrepancies in Dina Nath's three statements—the first before the Lahore Magistrate, the second at the preliminary enquiry and he third at the Sessions. For instance, witness had stated in the Lower Court that he did not buy books on credit from the Lahore bookseller, now he stated he owed the bookseller money on account of books supplied.

Mr. S. N. Bose, of Delhi, next began to cross-examine the approver on behalf of Basanta Kumar Biswas and Lall. Mr. Bose elicited from witness the story of his first confession with regard to the Lahore bomb affair and of the precautions taken by the police to ensure that the provisions of the Procedure Code with regard to confessions were adhered to. Mr. Bose next examined witness in great detail regarding Basanta's connection with the Lahore bomb and his intimacy with the witness. Mr. Bose had not concluded when the Court adjourned for the day.

MORTALITY AT LAHORE.

PREVALENCE OF PTHISIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 3.

The fourth annual report prepared by Dr. Mewell, late Health Officer, Lahore, which has just been issued says, that more than half the deaths that take place in Lahore, are those of children under 15 years of age.

After the infant mortality, the prevalence of pthisis caused 630 deaths last year in Lahore. The disease is much more prevalent among Mahomedans than among Hindus, and no less than 47.46 per cent. of deaths were among Mussulman women.

A Tuberculin Preventorium was opened in June, last year and Dr. Newell describes the proventive and educational work already being done and furges the need of the appointment of a lady health visitor to go among women.

The new irrigation channels are probably the most troublesome breeding ground of mosquitoes and Dr. Newell makes some practical suggestions for diminishing malaria.

AN AMENDING BILL.

MR. ASQUITH'S ADVANCE.

LIBERAL OPINION.

THE PROCEDURE RESOLUTION.

Time has its revenges, and on the night of May 12 the House of Commons witnessed almost the last turn in the wheel that is to give the Government the fruits of the long struggle that began in 1906 and culminated in the Parliament Act, writes the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette." At last a Liberal Government finds itself in the position of being able to pass some of its Bills through the House of Lords, in the position that a Conservative Government has always been able to enjoy in one and not three Sessions. It was natural that in these circumstances there should be some mild elation on the Liberal side, and that the Opposition, ruefully thinking of the past, should have listened in gloom and anger to the Primo Minister as he described the last stage in his march to victory over the House of Lords. As it is quite clear that the Lords intend to reject the Home Rule Bill without inserting any amendments, in order not to make themselves responsible in any degree for the principle of Home Rule, time spent on suggesting amendments in the Commons would be waste of time. For unless the Lords accept these suggestions and incorporate them in the Bill as amendments there can be no alteration of the Bill under the Parliament Act. After pointing to Mr. Walter Long's statement as to the intentions of the House of Lords as conclusive, Mr. Asquith passed to what he considered the real solution of the Irish question. There was no reason, he declared, why the House of Commons should in these circumstances spend time on suggestions. If there is to be any hope of an agreement, he said, the only proper way is by an amending Bill.

"If as I hope," he said, "and more than hope—indeed, trust, that by bringing diverse ideas with this common object into concerted discussion, we may arrive at a settlement, that settlement must be in the form of an amending Bill." He had never closed any door, and intended to make a further step in advance. The Government would, he explained, make themselves responsible for an amending Bill, to be introduced before the final passage of the Home Rule Bill to the Statute-book. At the same time Mr. Asquith explained that for similar reasons the discussion of suggestions for the Welsh Bill would be a waste of time.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY.

It must be said that this further concession did not meet with an enthusiastic reception on the Liberal side, as the speech of Mr. Hogge subsequently proved. For it did not placate the Opposition. Mr. Bonar Law declared that the only moral that was to be drawn was that the introduction of Bills in the second and third stage of the Parliament Act was waste of time. He entered on a violent tirade against the Parliament Act, which he declared had entirely changed the House of Commons for the worse. The Parliament Act, he maintained had destroyed the interest of the House of Commons in its own measures and had produced single-Chamber government. At the same time he evidently desired a suggestion stage for the Welsh Church Bill. And he welcomed Mr. Asquith's offer of an amending Irish Bill as an advance. But he did nothing to meet this advance, for he added that he did not know on what the Prime Minister based his hope of a settlement. "I see no reason to share it," he said in a rasping voice. For the Government, he declared, was still drifting after six months of conversations. They would not face a dissolution, and as the coercion of Ulster was impossible the only alternative was to pass Home Rule with the exclusion of Ulster. On these terms he was willing to make it easy for the Government to pass Home Rule in order to avoid civil war. But he refused, as usual, to place any trust in the Government's word, and demanded the production of the amending Bill before the Home Rule Bill left the House of Commons. They could not, he said, prevent the Home Rule Bill becoming law, but the Government were taking the worst possible course, and one that was likely to lead to bloodshed in Ireland. Everything, he declared, depended on the Nationalists, and he advised the Government to hold their conversations in future with the Nationalist leader.

It cannot be said that the speech was entirely provocative. Considering the usual bitterness of Mr. Law's language, it marked some advance towards a realisation of the actual situation. But its tone hardly boded well for a settlement.

In these circumstances it was perhaps surprising that Mr. Gladstone should have thrown his voice on the Opposition side by attacking the Government for not giving the Opposition a suggestion stage on the Welsh Church Bill. If the Opposition would place suggestions on the paper, which were backed by their leaders in the Lords, time would of course be given for their consideration. But as the House of Lords is apparently bent on rejecting the Welsh Bill on second reading the discussion of suggestions at this stage would be waste of time. Mr. Gladstone's real grievance is with the Conservative churchmen who refuse to bring any pressure to bear on the Lords.

LORD ROBERT CECIL ANGRY.

Lord Robert Cecil was naturally very bitter at the prospect of the passing of the Government's Bills. He inveighed against the secret conclaves behind the scenes, declaring that the House of Commons had become the mere register of the Cabinet's decrees. He was very angry at the idea of Mr. Asquith holding conversations with Mr. Redmond, and in a curious passage wanted to know who it was who was obstructing a peaceful settlement. It was a strange question to raise, for if truth be known it is Lord Robert Cecil who has been most active in preventing a settlement. Mr. Hogge retorted that secret conclaves at Lansdowne House had again and again overruled the decisions of the House of Commons, and that so far from the Parliament Act having obstructed disoussion, what was needed to assert the authority of the Commons was an amendment of the Act which would cut out the two years' delay and place the Liberal Party on an equality with the Unionist Party in passing Bills. Liberals, he declared, were sick of concessions, which were only received with jeers by the Tory Party, and as a sign of weakness on the part of the Government, and he warned the Government that Liberal members were not prepared to go any further.

MR. BALFOUR.

M. Balfour then rose, and he promptly illustrated Mr. Hogge's meaning by describing the offer of an amending Bill as a confession on the pat of the Government that the Parliament Act had broken down and that their original Bill needed amendment. At the same time he agreed to the course suggested by the Prime Minister that the Bill should be sent up to the House of Lords without amendment. But he pressed for the production of the amending Bill on the ground that the House of Commons could not know what it was voting for in passing the Home Rule Bill without it.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that Mr. Balfour knew as well as anyone the general character of the Government's amending Bill, and declared that so long as the Opposition taunted the Government with a confession of failure because they offered concessions, there could be no encouragement for making proposals.

If every offer was treated in this way, he said, that was the way to produce civil war. At this there was great outcry on the Tory benches. The Speaker finally intervened and pointed out that the remark had been misunderstood. It was clear that Mr. Lloyd George did not mean that Mr. Balfour intended to promote civil war. When the clamour subsided Mr. George declared that of course he had no such intention. Mr. Balfour, who appeared to be very nettled, jumped up and said that he would be pleased to describe the amending Bill as "an added perfection" to the Home Rule Bill, an ironical remark that entirely justified the Chancellor of the Exchequer's description of the Opposition's attitude as mischievous. There were two reasons, said Mr. Lloyd George why the Government were not willing to give a suggestion stage. The first was that the Opposition hoped to waste time by the discussion of amendments that were not intended to be accepted, and the second was that they hoped to embarrass the Government. However, the Government did not intend to play into the hands of the Lords

MR. REDMOND.

Mr. Redmond followed, and declared that the only way of settling the Irish question was by the introduction of an amending Bill after the Home Rule Bill had passed under the Parliament Act. He pointed out that every concession that the Government had made had only increased bitterness and recrimination, and he evidently did not approve of the action of the of the Government in making a still further advance in promising an amending Bill, whether the Opposition would consent to a settlement or not. He foresaw grave difficulties in the discussion of such a Bill if no agreement could be arrived at. And he declared that in such circumstances he would hold himself free to follow what course seemed best to him. For the third reading of the Home Rule Bill meant, he declared, the virtual enactment of the measure. He bitterly resented the suggestion that the Nationalist Party were an obstacle to peace, pointing out the very great concessions that they had made in consenting to the exclusion of the north-eastern countries. On the other hand, what move had the Opposition made in the direction of peace? The only reply that Mr. Law had made to the further advance of the Government which Mr. Redmond considered unwise in the circumstances was that he saw no prospect of peace. Mr. Redmond was not to be prevented from still pursuing the path of peace, which was as important to him as to Sir Edward Carson, but he maintained that so far the Opposition had done all in their power to wreck the Home Rule Bill, and that the Bill would become law in spite of them. It was clear from the cheers that greeted Mr. Redmond's statement and and his claim that the Government should at once proceed to place the Home Rule Bill on the Statute book that the rank and file of the Liberal Party were hardening in their determination to see the Irish question settled with or without the consent of the Opposition. Indeed, the general conviction was that the Government had gone too far in offering to become sponsors for an amending Bill and taking responsibility for its production even if no settlement were arrived at.

Mr. Redmond's view that this Bill should be the price of a settlement is generally shared on the Liberal benches, and the opinion is that the Unionist leaders could be brought to a more reasonable frame of mind if the Government took a less conciliatory line. For a long fight on an amending Bill offers further prospect of delaying and frustrating Home Rule, and it is feared that this may prove a temptation to the Opposition not to come to an agreement.

THE PROCEDURE RESOLUTION PASSED.

As the evening advanced there appeared to be indications of a late sitting. Members remained in and about the House, and it seemed more than likely that the resolution would occupy many hours.

Just before eleven a division was taken on an amendment by Mr. Evelyn Cecil to leave out the Welsh Bill and the Plural Voting Bill. This was defeated by 293 to 217.

Then a new tone was imparted to discussion. The spirit of conflict vanished. The House drifted into a merry mood. Members on both sides laughed wth each other and not at each other. Mr. Cassel, in a moderate speech, asked for special consideration for the Financial Resolution. The Prime Minster agreed that there should be opportunity to discuss Finance in view of the possibility that the proposals of the Budget might be relevant. Ultimately he accepted an amendment from Mr. Hoare allotting a day for the Finance Resolutions of the Home Rule Bill, and three hours for the Finance Resolution of the Welsh Bill.

The resolution as amended was then carried by 276 to 194, and the House was up by midnight.

SOME IRISH COMMENT.

The "Irish News," Belfast (Nationalist), says: Mr. John Redmond's speech last night was a statement of the Irish position and of Irish determination, as unalterable as the decrees of the fates, which will be endorsed by our race at home and the world over. We shall fight it out on these lines, like Grant, and like him we shall win.

The "Belfast Newsletter" (Unionist) says: For us in Ulster there is only one conclusion to be drawn, and it is that we must go on steadily with our preparations to make good our resistance. We can put no trust whatever in the Prime Minister's hope of being able to obtain before the end of the session a real settlement or an agreed amending Bill.

The "Northern Whig," Belfast (Unionist) says: So far as the Protestants of Ulster are concerned they will not be turned from their course by the promise of an amending Bill. Debts of honour are debts that the Radicals never intend to pay.

The "Freeman's Journal" (Nationalist), says: The Irish Party are as anxious as ever to meet any reasonable advance from the Ulstermen. They are unable to see any useful purpose that would be served by the introduction of such a Bill if the Government is fixed beforehand with notice that their efforts are to be treated with contempt.

The "Daily Express," Dublin (Unionist) says: We expect little good to result even to Ulster from the promised amending Bill. But the Government at least have it in their power to introduce such a Bill as will mean peace for the northern province.

OLD UNIFORMS.

INDIAN ARMY RELICS.

"In these days when the study of the dress of the Army and its folklore antiquities is so developed, it is a remarkable thing," writes a corespondent to the "Pioneer," "how little remains and how little is known of the dress of that wonderful Army of India as it was before the great cataclysm of the Mutiny. This enormous Army of the three Presidencies, for it was an enormous army of horse, foot and artillery is, so far as its dress is concerned almost forgotten. It was from a sartorial point of view an extremely well-dressed Army. There are coloured prints by Maartens that show it dressed almost exactly as the British line, Rifles, Grenadiers, Light Companies, Lancers, Dragoons and the like. In the whole of the Royal United Service Institutions Meseum, the only specimen of the Indian Army included in their large collection of old uniforms and head dresses, is an old black shakoe or hat of the Madras Native Infantry, a high leather erection without peak with a leather knob in the centre of the crown. The old dress seems to have disappeared. It is, therefore, extremely interesting to hear that the Institution has just picked up from a curio shop in Edinburgh, the shakoe tunic and epualettes belt and plate, shell jacket and forage cap of the 45th Bengal Native Infantry, the Regiment that mutinied at Ferozepore. The shakoe was in a japanned case that bore the name of its owner Captain Fraser. This headwear is that of the forties, nearly straight with a peak and red and white ball, made of black silk like a top hat with leather peak. The helmet plate is new; it bears three battle honours for the Sutlej Campaign and was probably added to the part worn shakoe about the year 1850. The cap bears the large gold numerals 45 on the front. The epaulettes are more like undress brass scales save for a silver embroidered grenade on the centre. The kit is in an excellent state of preservation and is, one hopes, the forerunner of further finds. It is surely possible to find some specimens of the magnificent shakoe and jacket of the old Light Cavalry, or of the three helmets as worn by the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Horse Artillery. The Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich happily has a specimen of each, the Bengal Artillery with its band of tiger skin being especially impressive." If we remember rightly Sir Charles Nairne when Commander-in-Chief at Poona appeared at a fancy dress ball in his kit as a Subaltern of the Bengal Artillery, and there must be many costumes of this kind stored in their old cases in England still. They should not be allowed to disappear.

NEARLY BURIED ALIVE.

The Nellore correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—A true story comes from Venkatagiri, in Nellore District, from which it is hoped that Indians will learn not to be in too great a hurry to dispose of the dead. There is a superstitution amongst them that it is a great misfortune to keep a corpse in the house for even a few hours, and that no one in the house should eat or drink until the body is buried. Consequently, funerals are hurried on. A few nights ago, a Catechist, while in bed, called out in great pain for assistance, and when a lamp had been brought it was found that he had been bitten by some venomous reptile. A cobra which was near the man's head was immediately despatched and some snake-bite antidote applied to the man's wounds. After this, he went off into a swoon and as it was thought the end was approaching, the Catechist from Nellore was summoned to his bedside, and when he arrived the patient, to all appearances, had passed away. Accordingly suitable arrangements for a decent interment followed: the grave was dug, candles were lit and mortuary hymns were sung. Just as the time came for the body to be placed in the grave the man recovered conciousness and enquired what it all meant! Had the state of coma continued just a little longer, it would have been a case of premature burial.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

INSOLVENCY LAW.

IMPORTANT REFORMS SUGGESTED.

The Hon. Mr. H. Wheeler, Home Secretary, has addressed the following letter, dated Simla, May 23rd, to the Provincial Governments:—

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to various adverse comments which have been made in the annual Provincial reports on the administration of civil justice, and in the press on the working of the Provincial Insolvency Act (1907). The Provincial Insolvency Act follows closely the corresponding English Act (46 and 47 Vict. Cap. 52). And that it was not put forward as a complete or perfect law of insolvency for the Mofussil was admitted by the Hon. Sir Erle Richards when presenting the Select Committee's report on the Bill which afterwards became law. Prior to the passing of this act a debtor was entitled to apply to the Court to be declared an insolvent under Chapter 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure (1881), and under Section 351 of that Code the Court had discretion to refuse to make an order declaring the applicant to be an insolvent, if it was not satisfied that the statements in the application were untrue, or if there was reason to believe that the judgment debtor, with intent to defraud his creditors, had concealed or transferred property, or had shown unfair preference to any creditor, or had committed any act of bad faith. In the result many dishonest applicants for insolvency were exposed and their petitions rejected, and thereupon they became liable to arrest in execution of a decree if their creditors could establish that they were really possessed of any property although some of the earlier decisions of the Courts after the passing of the Act of 1907, give colour to the view that it was still possible to refuse asylum to a debtor who had applied for relief if he was proved guilty of fraudulent conduct, this position appears to be no longer maintained. According to more recent decisions of at least two High Courts (Vide 12 C. L. J., 400 and 445, and I. L. R. 32 and 645), a Judge, acting under Section 15 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (1907), is not empowered to reject the application made by a debtor for an order of adjudication, even if such debtor was guilty of fraud, the words "for any other sufficient cause" in Section 15-1 of the Act being interpreted with reference to the language of the rest of the section to apply to applications by creditors only. Indeed one Judge has gone further and held that if a debtor has committed an act of insolvency and the requirements of Sections 5 and 6 are fulfilled then the order of adjudication must follow as a matter of course.

The Government of India have no desire to question the correctness of this ruling, which appears to them to follow the strict interpretation of the existing law; but from the extracts from the Annual Civil Justice Reports, of which copies are enclosed, it is apprehended that in a large majority of cases the Act as at present applied, is set in motion by debtors particularly petty defaulters, for improper purposes, while creditors who have little to gain very seldom initiate proceedings. Recent criticisms of the Act also indicate that in practice the provisions of Section 43 are not sufficiently stringent. The anticipation that flagrant acts of bad faith would be prevented or punished by the special penalty provided by this section has scarcely been fulfilled, for these provisions would appear to be infrequently in operation and strengthen the general impression that while the act has made it easier for a debtor to get an order of adjudication it is much more difficult to deny him when acting *mala fide*.

In the light of all these opinions the Governor-General in Council considers that the need for an inquiry into the working of Section 15 of the Act has been fully made out, and the opportunity may conveniently be taken to enquire generally as to the need of revision or amendment of the Act in other particulars. In this connection I am to invite opinion with reference to the following amendments which have been suggested for the consideration of the Government of India.

To amend Sections 12-27 and 42-3 so as to give the court discretion as to the manner of the publication of its proceedings, instead of requiring publication in the local official gazette in all cases, it is alleged that publication in this form is in many instances absolutely infructuous, as in ordinary Mofussil insolvency cases the creditors are not drawn from classes who ever read the Gazette. Moreover the expense of such advertisement is a further objection, particularly in the case of petty estates in whilh a considerable portion of the insolvent's assets may be swallowed up by the cost of publication, to the ultimate prejudice of the creditors.

To amend the proviso to Section 13, so as to provide for an order being made as a matter of course for the appointment of an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or of any part thereof. Under the law, as it stands at present, a debtor can practically carry his application to the stage of adjudication without any question of his bad faith arising, and without any check being placed on his control over the property. In England the Court makes a preliminary receiving order prior to the adjudication, and the debtor is bound to hand over any receipts to the receiver appointed under such order for the benefit of his creditors. The question of introducing a similar procedure in India was no doubt considered and negatived when the present Act was being drafted, partly in the interests of simplicity and partly because it was thought it would be liable to abuse, but the information now available indicates that without it sufficient control cannot be obtained over the property of the debtor between the dates of the presentation of the petition and the passing of the adjudication order. The principle of giving the Court power over the assets from as early a stage as possible is admittedly sound in itself, and it is believed that a preliminary receiving order might check the fraudulent tendency to make away with assets, especially in those districts in which there are official receivers. In this connection it is suggested that the provisions of Section 19 for the appointment of official receivers should be more largely resorted to. In many districts it is understood that no official receivers exist, and in practice either a pleader or the nazir of the Court is appointed as receiver. Unless such a person has funds to pay the expenses of the necessary inquiries into the assets of insolvent debtors, and he usually has not, facilities for fraud are likely to be encouraged.

To amend Section 32-1B with reference to the suggestion contained in the enclosed copy of a letter dated December 4th, 1911, from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.

To insert the words *bona fide* which appear in the marginal note of Section 38 in clauses A, B, C, and D, of that Section.

To amend Section 43-1 so as to make it specifically incumbent on a debtor to produce before the Court of receiver all movable property under his control.

To amend Section 52 so as to provide for the delegation to a receiver appointed under the Act of the duty of examining creditors' accounts, vide Section 24. The present powers of delegation are regarded as of little use, since there are few if any official receivers outside the Presidency towns.

I am to ask that a reply to this reference may if possible be furnished by October 15th next. The above statement of alleged defects in the present Act is not put forward as exhaustive and should experience have demonstrated the need of further amendments these should of course be mentioned.

THE LADY HARDINGE COTTAGE HOME SIMLA.

In connection with the Lady Hardinge Cottage Home, started at Simla for the convenience and comfort of aged men and women of European parentage, a conveniently situated and desirable site has been granted by the Government of India in what is known as the Bemole Estate, immediately below the Club Chalet. On this it is hoped eventually to construct two blocks of buildings to accommodate one inmate in each. As, however, funds in the hands of the Committee of management have not yet admitted of the construction of new buildings, an existing house on the site has been furnished for the accommodation of four female inmates, and is now ready for occupation. Each inmate will be provided with a suit of furnished quarters kitchen accommodation and one out-office for a servant, free of charge. Electric light and pipe water are laid on to each set of quarters. Inmates will be required to arrange for their own food and to support themselve in every way.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 69 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the constitution of the district Local Board of Bijapur shall be as follows from the 1st May 1914:—

Ten Elective members.—Eight, i.e., one to be elected by each of the Taluka Local Boards of the district from amongst their own members, respectively; one to be elected by the holders of entire alienated Inam villages within the district; one to be elected by the commissioners of the Bijapur Municipal Board from amongst their own members. 11 Nominated members to be appointed by Government. In all 21 members.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, June 4.*)

Mr. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days from the 8th June 1914.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan vice Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Keshav Deshpando to be substantive *pro. tem.* fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, (Thana) vice Mr. Hector R. Kothavala on deputation.

Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., Second Grade Judge, has been allowed an extension for fourteen days of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him.

The resignation of Mr. E. F. Allum of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted.

Mr. M. D'Sousa, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot, vice Mr. Dattatraya V. Yennemadi transferred.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Sholapur, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months with effect from 19th June, 1914.

Mr. A. E. Boyd, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bombay to Bengal with effect from the 26th May, 1914.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for one month and five days.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, licenses to solemnize marriages are granted to the Revds. Heinrich Meuke, and Christian Schreiber, of the Basel Evangelical Mission and Rev. Govindrao Lokhande of the American Marathi Mission.

With effect from the 10th June, 1914, Mr. Mervanji Jamshedji Antia, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, to act as Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. G. Rawlinson.

During the absence on leave of Mr. F. B P. Lory, Mr Vinayak Babaji Joshi to act as Educational Inspector, Southern Division.

Mr. Ramchandra Devrao Nadkarni to act as Principal of the Training College for Men, Dharwar.

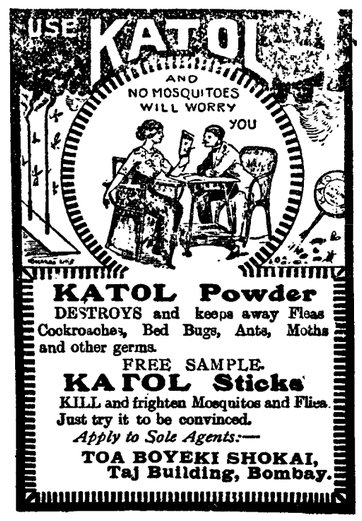
Major T. H. Gloster, I.M.S., Assistant to the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, is granted from the date of relief privilege leave in combination with furlough up to one year.

Military Assistant Surgeon A. Baldwin D'Souza to be Civil Surgeon, Bijapur.

Captain (Honorary Major) Vincent Cluge French, V.D., Bombay Volunteer Rifles is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 6th May, 1914.

On relief by Mr. A. B. deSouza, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Mr. Ardeshir Barjorji Spencer, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Sholapur to the Ratnagiri District.

On relief by Mr. Spencer, Mr. Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Southern to the Northern Division.



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AN ARMY AIRMAN'S ROMANCE

A POSTPONED MARRIAGE.

AMERICAN LADY'S SUCCESSFUL ACTION.

In the Chancery Division on May 8, before Mr. Justice Warrington, the executors of the late Captain Patrick Hamilton were sued by Miss Derryle Elizabeth Law, who claimed from them the payment to her, or to trustees for her, of the sum of £600, or in the alternative administration of his estate, says "The Times."

Captain Hamilton, who was killed in a flying accident on Salisbury Plain in 1912, had been engaged to be married to the plaintiff, and, desiring to postpone the marriage, he drew up a document settling upon her £600 "in case of life or death." Mr. Justice Warrington gave judgment for the plaintiff.

Mr. Henry Terrell, K.C. (Mr. Hodge with him), for the plaintiff, said she was a young American lady who had just attained the age of 21 years. Captain Patrick Hamilton was an officer in the Worcester Regiment and in the Royal Flying Corps. He died as the result of an aviation accident on Salisbury Plain on September 6, 1912 The plaintiff's father, a merchant in Atlanta City, United States, died 15 years ago. The plaintiff was then six years of age, and was his only child. In 1911 they were staying at Long Island, where an aeroplane exhibition was about to be held. A Mr. Dyott, a friend of Mrs. Law, came to Long Island for the exhibition, and he was accompanied by Captain Hamilton, who was introduced to Mrs. Law and the plaintiff. The plaintiff became attached to him, and ultimately in November or December, 1911, Captain Hamilton proposed to the plaintiff and was accepted, and they became engaged to be married, and it was arranged that the marriage should take place in Februry, 1912.

After the engagement Captain Hamilton went to Mexico to take part in exhibitions of flying there. While in Mexico he wrote to the plaintiff saying that, if he married, under new Army regulations he would be prevented from getting promotion as commander in the Royal Flying Corps. He proposed that the marriage should be postponed and that Mrs. Law and her daughter should come back to England and stay with his people, and that he should go to India in the spring. The plaintiff had got her *trousseau* and the wedding had been arranged to take place at Washington in February, and friends had been invited.

Captain Hamilton returned to the United States frmo Mexico, his trip having been a financial failure. He then asked Mrs. Law to consent to the postponement of the marriage, but she was loth to do so.

Captain Hamilton then said that he would settle £600 at once, and when that settlement came to an end by the marriage he would settle the whole of his property on the plaintiff.

THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The plaintiff then agreed to postpone the marriage, and Captain Hamilton went to a notary and signed the following agreement:—

"21 February, 1912.

"Owing to British Army Regulations of recent issue stating that married officers are not eligible for employment as military aviators and to circumstances over which I have no control, Derryle E. Law and myself have decided to postpone our marriage until October next. In the meantime I wish to settle upon her the sum of six hundred pounds (£600) sterling in case of life or death. This becomes void on the day of our marriage, when it is my intention to make the customary settlement of all my estate to Derryle E. Law. I have made this statement and settlement solely to prove the very high regard I have for my future wife, Derryle E. Law."

Just before this Captain Hamilton received the following telegram from his mother, who was staying at Cairo:—

"21st January, 1912.—I implore postponement. Money lost.—Hamilton."

CAPTAIN HAMILTON'S DEATH.

Mrs. Law, her daughter, and Captain Hamilton left for England on board the Olympic on February 21, and shortly after their arrival differences arose between the engaged couple. There was a quarrel on March 11 and on March 14 Captain Hamilton told the plaintiff that he must break off the engagement, alleging as a reason his inability to provide properly for her. Captain Hamilton ultimately refused to marry her and on July 5, 1912, the plaintiff issued a writ claiming damges for breach of promise. The action never came on for trial, as in September Captain Hamilton was killed in an aeroplane accident on Salisbury Plain. The plaintiff then began this action.

Mr. Terrell read the following letter, dated April 7, 1912, from Mrs. Hamilton to Mrs. Law:—

"Dear Mrs. Law.—I have had very long talks with my son and entirely exonerate him from the dishonourable conduct you impute to him. When he proposed to your daughter he had every prospect of increasing his income. When he found what a failure his Mexican enterprise was he wrote and told you that he would not be able to marry. Surely that was the right thing to do. and I should have thought you would have been only too pleased to release him and your daughter from such a match. I can only suppose that you did not believe that his circumstances were as bad as he stated. Now you know exactly how things are I wonder you continue. . . . She hates and despises him, and has released him from his engagement repeatedly saying that she will not marry him. . . . They cannot marry. He has not enough money to pay his hotel bill here. Will you return the £23 he paid for you in New York? . . . When you got the declaration signed his nerves were so upset and it was a cruel thing to do.

"If there is any doubt about the legality of the document in this country I shall send it to an authority who is a friend of mine in New York. . . . Will you give me back the paper? To proceed on your present line will make every one feel that your own object is to obtain money. We have kept the whole affair as quiet as possible but if you will not meet us in the matter I shall no longer do this. This position would, I should say, destroy your social position. The whole thing can be ended by you in a moment . . . I do hope you will spare yourself and daughter further annoyance. Your daughter does not wish to marry my son. . . . End this, for you, a most painful position."

A letter written from Mexico by Captain Hamilton to the plaintiff referred to the proposed marriage in the autumn in India:—

" . . . I will make lots of money for you or make mincemeat of myself. . . . You shall have a good military wedding in India. We can get the commanding officer to give you away and have a real fine display. . . It is really hard that we must wait till October, but I do not see any other way. I should not do this unless it was a necessity.

On April 10 Mrs. Hamilton received a letter from Mrs. Law. It contained the passage:—

"Your letter is not really worthy of an answer. It contains not one word of truth. . . . It is to late to think of money now. My daughter left her country and her friends for your son. . . . Captain Hamilton was well vouched for or my daughter would not have known him. . . . If he can now be kept from his family's influence he will go on as he has begun and make a place for himself. . . ." d

THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Derryle Law, the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Terrell, said that in September, 1911, she was introduced to Captain Hamilton at Long Island by Mr. Dyott. After that she saw him every day, and ultimately they became engaged on October 27, 1911. It was arranged that the wedding should take place in the middle of February, 1912. Notices of the engagement appeared in the newspapers, and she received many letters of congratulation. On November 1 Captain Hamilton left New York for Mexico City. They remained on very affectionate terms and wrote to each other nearly every day. Being in New York she began getting her trousseau together. Captain Hamilton returned to New York on February 17, 1912. He then proposed that the marriage should be postponed, but she never agreed.

On Monday, February 19, there was an interview between her mother, Mr. Anderson, a friend of theirs, Captain Hamilton, and herself. The postponement of the marriage was again discussed. Captain Hamilton then said that he had decided to lay aside and make a settlement on her of £600, and to write a proper paper stating the conditions upon which he had made the made the settlement, and that upon the day of the marriage he would make the customary settlement of all his property upon her. Eventually she consented to the postponement, and said that she would always help him. Captain Hamilton wrote the document on the morning of February 21 in the presence of her mother and herself. He gave it to her mother to read and then took it away to have it signed before a notary public. After it was signed he gave it to her mother. On the same day they left in the Olympic for England. She last saw Captain Hamilton on March 13 1912, and the last letter she had from him was on April 2.

She never broke off her engagement as suggested by the defendants. They had a quarrel on March 11 about his sister's interfering with their affairs. The quarrel started at breakfast and later on she told him that if he continued to put his people before her that she would not consider him worthy. Nothing was done to break off the engagement. On March 13 he saw him again at the hotel; he seemed very unnatural, and she thought that he had been ill. He stayed about three hours, and they parted on the best of terms. He said he would write to her every day. She had not seen him since. On March 14 Captain Hamilton telephoned to her to say that they were no longer engaged. She said that they most assuredly were. He said, "We can't live on a bucketful of debts." She said that she would rather like to try, and that as she had given up everything for him she expected him to keep his promise. That was the last time she heard his voice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clauson, K.C.—In her opinion her engagement with Captain Hamilton terminated with a telephone call on Thursday, March 14. At the interview on March 11 nothing was said which could lead Captain Hamilton to believe that her mother had made up her mind that in no circumstances would she allow him to marry her. She did not read the document of February 21 before it was signed. The document clearly stated the arrangement made by Captain Hamilton.

THE PLAINTIFF'S MOTHER IN THE BOX.

Mrs. Law, the mother of the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Terrell, said that Captain Hamilton explained to her his financial position and she told him about hers. She absolutely agreed with the plaintiff's account of the meeting on February 19. On Saturday, 17th, it had been arranged that the wedding should take place on Tuesday, 19th, but on the Sunday morning she received a letter asking that the wedding should be postponed. Upon their arrival in England they were well received by Captain Hamilton's friends. She did not think anything of the quarrel of March 11. and nothing was said upon that occasion which would lead Captain Hamilton to suppose that she would not consent to the marriage. She was advised that she ought to bring a breach of promise action on behalf of her daughter, and she did so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clauson.—She was not clear on March 14 whether the engagement was broken off or not. She could not fix a time when she knew that the engagement had come to an end. She thought the document accurately expressed the arrangement made for a settlement.

Mr. Clauson, K.C. (Mr. Owen Thompson with him), for the defendants called no evidence.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE MARRIAGE.

Mr. Terrell, summing up for the plaintiff, said that a marriage had been arranged for the month of February. Captain Hamilton wished to postpone the marriage and the plaintiff was loth to do it. He then made a proposal to postpone the marriage and the document was signed. When the document was drawn up she had consented to postpone the marriage. The contract was a verbal contract, and the document was evidence of it. If one asked a person to consent to anything for a consideration and he consented, then there was a good consideration. The document meant that there was to be a settlement upon the plaintiff of £600 until the marriage took place, and that the money was to become hers absolutely if the marriage never could take place. The agreement was a perfectly good one.

Mr. Clauson, for the defendants, submitted that the plaintiff's case failed upon the facts. The plaintiff had not stated that she was entering into a bargain for money. The letter simply said that Captain Hamilton desired to settle £600 upon her, but, as a matter of fact, he never did so. It never occurred to anyone that there was any legal consideration for this settlement until Captain Hamilton's death put an end to the breach of promise action. Captain Hamilton promised to make the settlement, but he did not do so and the promise was not binding.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Warrington, in his judgment, said that the only question which he had to determine was whether there was a binding legal contract on Captain Hamilton's part either to pay to the plaintiff or to trustees for her the sum of £600. The first thing to consider was what was the consideration for such an agreement. At the time it was made the plaintiff had consented to marry Captain Hamilton, and he had consented to marry her in February. She consented to go to England with him as his wife. Then he proposed that that arrangement should be altered, and it was arranged that they should not be married then, but that they should be married in October. The plaintiff's mother was to come to England with the plaintiff and to take her out to India to be married in October. How did the plaintiff put the agreement upon which she sued so far as consideration was concerned, and was that agreement one which could be enforced in law? The plaintiff said that the agreement made by Captain Hamilton was that if she made this alteration in their existing arrangement—instead of being married in February—by promising to marry him in October, and going with him to England under the altered conditions, then he would do what he had suggested he would do—namely, settle £600 upon her. Then the plaintiff carried out the proposed agreement by going to England with her mother. That such consent was good legal consideration his Lordship had no doubt whatever.

The plaintiff had waived her right to insist on the marriage in February, and she had gone to England as a single woman instead of as a wife. What did Captain Hamilton promise? He was much impressed by the fact that owing to Captain Hamilton's calling the longer the marriage was postponed the greater was the danger of the plaintiff being left an unmarried woman. He said that he had considered that, and that he would make provision for her. The settlement meant that £600 which then belonged to Captain Hamilton should be set aside and held in trust for the plaintiff and belong to her subject to the consideration that when the marriage took place that sum should revert to his estate and be settled by him. He never fulfilled the agreement. His Lordship was of opinion that it was a good legal agreement, and that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief she asked.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Burgess, Cosens, and Co.; Messrs. E. Vernor Miles and Co.

LITERARY PIRACY ON A LAW JOURNAL.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A RIVAL PUBLICATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

To-day Mr. Justice Imam delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mr. J. Chaudhuri, barrister-at-law, against Mr. Molim Chunder Roy and another. The plaintiff is proprietor and editor of a law periodical known as the "Calcutta Weekly Notes" and the first defendant is proprietor and editor of a rival periodical "Calcutta Law Cases." The suit was to restrain the defendant from committing literary piracy on the plaintiff's periodical and for damages.

His Lordship held that the defendant had committed literary piracy on the plaintiff's periodical and decreed the suit. The defendants were restrained from pirating from the "Calcutta weekly Notes" for their publication or from selling or circulating any copies of the pirated publication.

THE FRIENDLESS BILL.

DISSATISFACTION IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 3.

The India Council Bill is engaging a good deal of attention in the local Indian press. While greater details are wanted for purposes of informed criticism, the general tendency is to express dissatisfaction at the method adopted for Indian representation in the Council.

The "Tribune" says a half-hearted concession to the principle of election cannot be acceptable to India.

The "Punjabi" also takes exception to a sort of half-way house between election and nomination.

WORLD POLITICS.

GERMANY'S TWO PRINCIPAL TASKS.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

HERR VON JAGOW AND "THE TIMES."

In the absence of the Imperial Chancellor, owing to his bereavement, the Foreign Secretary, Herr von Jagow, on May 14 opened the debate on the Foreign Office Estimates, says "The Times" correspondent at Berlin. His voice does not reach the galleries. A rather small attendance of Deputies who heard him read his typewritten statement were evidently well pleased, and all passages of importance were received with cheers.

Herr von Jagow began with the Balkans. The general relief of tension in Europe had progressed, and the liquidation of the situation left by the Balkan War had in a sense been completed by the acceptance of the decisions of the Ambassadors' Conference and of the Peace of Bukarest. It was very much to be hoped that none of the parties concerned would put difficulties in the way of an application of the decisions. They hoped that the regeneration of the Ottoman Empire would be promoted by peace and neighbourliness in the redistributed territories. Turkey's acceptance of the advice given by the Powers was a hopeful sign. Germany would co-operate as far as possible in promoting peaceful relations among the victorious Balkan States.

The great difficulties in Albania were always obvious. Now that Greece had resolved to withdraw her troops from Southern Albania and the Albanian Government "seemed disposed to make certain concessions to the Epirotes," and the Control Commission had undertaken a mediatory action, they might hope for the restoration of order. There was no reason to treat the gradual consolidation of the Albanian State as Utopian.

THE RUSSIAN SCARE.

Turning to Russia, Herr von Jagow emphasized his remarks by saying that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg regretted especially that he could not make them in person. There was no doubt that the anti-German movement which had long been proceeding in a part of the Russian Press had of late become sharper, and in regard to a variety of subjects produced an almost systematic campaign against Germany. Those who had conducted the campaign could not be surprised if the same sounds were echoed out of the wood as were shouted into it. He must protest once more against "the attempts to make the German Government responsible for particular pronouncements of this sort in the German Press." In reality there had been in Germany a reaction, which was the consequence of the action of part of the Russian Press. Once more Germany had had an old experience. Anybody who followed the foreign Press must notice that it was disposed to measure Germany and other Powers with an unequal measure Every pronouncement by a retired German officer who "happened" to rattle his sword, every utterance at the meeting of a national league, where waves of national enthusiasm rose high, was registered abroad with anxious mien. When Germany, as happened periodically, was treated to attacks or threats from East or West, or as generally happened from both sides at once, no one outside Germany attached any particular importance to the matter.

Herr von Jagow then referred as follows to the leading article in "The Times" of March 10:—

"This, in my opinion, explains why, when the German Press used rather strong words in defence, a leading English journal regarded it as necessary to indicate that, if the movement continued, it would be the surest means of producing a closer union of the Entente Powers. I never for a moment doubted the good faith of this journal. I am convinced that it reflected accurately the feeling which was the prevalent feeling in England. I may say, indeed, that I was not surprised at this feeling, because I was well aware that the campaign which certain organs of public opinion in Russia had carried on against us for months together had received in the English Press no attention at all, or at any rate nothing like the attention aroused by the echo which this campaign stirred in Germany. I can only repeat what the Imperial Chancellor said here a year ago. We know of no real antagonisms which would impede a peaceful neighbourliness between the two Empires, Russia and Germany. The politico-commercial difficulties which might arise in the near future can, with good will, be composed.

Herr von Jagow protested further against Press campaigns, which were "playing with fire," said that the interests of both countries would best be promoted by friendly relations. and "had reason to suppose" that the Russian Government was determined to maintain this relationship.

The references to other subjects were not very instructive. The negotations about certain Near Eastern questions could not be discussed because they were not concluded with all the countries concerned.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

There was nothing now to say about the negotiations with England, which "were being conducted on both sides in the most friendly spirit, a spirit which in other matters also prevailed in Germany's relations with Great Britain."

As for the negotations with France, although they were mainly financial and technical, an "understanding which removed possibilities of friction" was welcome politically.

In Mexico German commercial interests were considerable, and preliminary measures had already been taken with a view to obtaining ultimate compensation. Germany welcomed the action of the United States in accepting mediation by the Argentine, Chile, and Brazil. They were grateful for the warm reception in those States of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and the German Squadron. It showed a conviction that Germany sincerely desired to promote commercial relations without political *arrière pensees*.

Herr von Jagow summed up with the formula that Germany was working with all her strength at "her two great tasks of assuring the safety of a not very happy geographical position and the development of Germany's economic and intellectual forces in the world."

In the course of the debate, which was dull, Herr von Jagow remarked that the conditions upon which England might adhere to the Declaration of London outlined in Sir Edward Grey's recent speech would require further examination.

The Under-Sectretary in the Foreign Office, Herr Zimmermann, said that Germany had moved repeatedly in the matter of compensation for losses during the Boer War. To their lively regret there had been no answer to their last question. They would return to the matter.

He announced that France had agreed to release unconditionally all recruits in the foreign legion who were under 20 years of age.

AFTER A BOY-AND-GIRL COURTSHIP,

ACCOUNTANT'S BREACH OF PROMISE

In the London Sheriff's Court on Wednesday (May 10), before Mr. Under Sheriff Burchall and a jury, an action for breach of promise was remitted from the High Court for the assessment of damages, there having been no defence entered to the action, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

The plaintiff was Miss Lucy White, of Witney, Oxford, and the defendant Mr. J. Thomas Bew, a representative of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son at Rome. The damages claimed were £500. The defendant was not present, but proof was submitted that he had duly been served with the necessary papers.

Mr. Edgar Dale, for the plaintiff, said the letters would show that the man had been "humbugging the girl" for years, and he asked the jury to say by their award that it was no light thing to enter into a contract of marriage and then back out of it because he wanted to marry another girl. It was dishonourable conduct, and he asked the jury to make an example of him. The couple were sweethearts when the defendant was 17 and the plaintiff 14 years old. Their families were friends, and when the defendant went away, after some correspondence the friendship and letters dwindled, but in 1904 he wrote asking her to renew the correspondence and send her photograph. This she did, and the couple eventually became engaged after a letter in which the defendant said: "My dear Cissy,—Thanks for letter. I am quite satisfied. All I have to say, be mine always. When I said take a step forward, it means to be engaged. Send me the size of your finger and say what sort of ring you would like. With love from your Tom of old."

Then the defendant's mother wrote to the girl congratulating her on the engagement and saying, "I hope I shall live to see you married and settled comfortably." The defendant then travelled in Italy, Vienna, and different parts of the world, and kept up a regular correspondence, in which he said he was only waiting to better his position before they were married. In 1912, when at Lucerne, he wrote for Miss White to visit him. She did so, and had a delightful time, the defendant introducing her to all his friends as his *fiancee*. Later the letters began to drop off, and the lady wrote to him asking him if there were another girl in the case. In March, 1913, he wrote stating that he was very busy at the office, and adding, "I am sorry I did not send you a card last time, dear girl. You are quite wrong when you say that another girl got the card. Why say such a thing? A nice opinion you must have of me. I hope you are well. Fondest love and heaps of kisses from your darling, Tom."

BREAKING IT OFF.

Within a month, however, the defendant sent a letter from Montreux—which counsel described as a most insulting one—to plaintiff breaking off the engagement. In it he said: "April 26, 1913. Dear Cissy, This letter will be painful reading to you, but it should have been written long ago. It is quite certain our relationship is one which, if what we profess is true and sincere, should be totally different, and certain circumstances which have arisen here during the last three months have proved this state of affairs to me, and also compel me to write as I do. . . . You are well aware that whenever we meet—which we do rarely—two days do not pass without our disagreeing. It has been apparent to me for a long time we have nothing in common. For some years I have given a great deal of thought to this question. . . The reason is that one cannot learn to love. If you think I have an affection for someone else you would not be exactly wrong, but do not think it is solely on that account. I write to you because that person is ignorant of your existence. I feel I must at least say what I think, and have done with mockery. . . . I shiver when I think of entering an unhappy marriage, which I firmly believe our union would be. . . I prefer to remain single, or even die. . . . One cannot buy or cultivate happiness, but misery is easily found. . . . My friendship with the girl before mentioned makes me write you as I do because I feel it is only right. . . . Yours sincerely, Tom."

Shortly after writing that letter, continued Mr. Dale, the defendant married a lady who had some means. He was still living in Rome, and was in a good position.

Miss Lucy White, the plaintiff, a good-looking girl, bore out the statement of counsel. She had been acquainted, with the defendant since she was 14, and when 20, became engaged to him on Christmas-eve, 1906. He was an accountant for Thomas Cook and Sons at a salary of £200 and commission. They corresponded regularly between 1906 and 1912. In one of his letters he told her he had saved £180 towards the cost of their home. The letter breaking off the engagement came as a great surprise to her.

He mentions quarrels. Did you quarrel?—Never.

Did you make any preparation?—Yes, he asked me to get my things ready so that I could go out to him at any time.

In reply to the Under Sheriff, the plaintiff said she learned the news of the defendant's marriage from his own father and mother.

The jury assessed the damages at £100, and judgment was entered for that amount with costs.

INDIAN CHURCH AID

ADDRESS BY BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

DELHI CATHEDRAL SCHEME.

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Church Aid Association (the official organ of the Indian Episcopate) was held on May 8 (the 100th anniversary of the consecration of Thomas Fanshawe Midletown, first Bishop of Calcutta), at the Church House, Westminster. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Copleston (late Metropolitan of India), President of the Association, occupied the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. H. P. K. Skipton) made a statement dealing with the past year's work. He said that it had been one of activity and progress. Thanks largely to the anonymous donation of £8,000 the receipts of their general fund stood at an unexampled figure, and their opportunities of usefulness had been correspondingly extended. They had make a beginning of the collection of funds for the Delhi Cathedral scheme, to which subscriptions were obtained from the King Emperor, the Queen Empress, and the Archbishop of Canterbury (who had greatly interested himself in its promotion) through the agency of the Association. Since the close of the year a considerable sum had been obtained. The council appealed for increased support to the general fund, by which the most effective assistance could be rendered to the Bishops of the Church in India, apart from the maintenance of the official working of the Association at home.

The Ven. W. H. Hutton, Archdeacon of Northampton and Reader in India History to the University of Oxford, dealt with the history of the progress of Church work in India during the last 100 years, and said that they had now come to a time when reconstruction was necessary.

CATHEDRAL AT DELHI.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India said that the present time was one of wonderful opportunity in India. It was an encouragement to them to know that, corresponding to the awakening in India, there was such a new spirit of life entering into the Association, to the help and sympathy of which those from India looked so very earnestly, and from which they hoped for so much. He desired to acknowledge the debt they owed to the secretary for the great keenness he was throwing into the work on all sides, and they were confident it would mean a great expansion in the activities of the Association, and great help to those in the field. All they had to ask in connexion with the Cathedral scheme was whether the capital was going to be at Delhi. If so, there must be a worthy representation of their faith in its midst. If that were omitted it would give a terrible confirmation to the idea, widely prevalent in India, that our rule was so purely materialistic that we had brought the *Pax Britannica* and that we had added nothing to the deeper and spiritual life of the land. The Cathedral should not be looked upon as specially the work of the Association. It was an exceptional problem needing exceptional treatment. The Archbishop was fully in sympathy with the proposal to create a special committee to deal with that particular question. The Assam Bishopric was a matter of extreme urgency and the work there was not in the least likely to develop until it was dealt with. He wished to emphasize the need of a mission of help to be sent to India. Lastly, he wanted to speak of that very important matter the movemen in favour of synodal government which was going forward at the present time in India. He believed that in some quarters it was thought to be a movement especially promoted by the desire for Disestablishment, but it was nothing of the kind. There was no doubt that some of them felt that their connexion with the Government was in some respects hampering, and that it created difficulties. He did not mean to imply that the Government was unsympathetic, for the reverse was the case. He could not get over the feeling that for the new life that was dawning ahead, especially in connexion with the development and extension of the Indian Church, the State connexion had its difficuties. On the other hand, how they should meet the financial position without the help were getting he could not see at the present time.

LARGER AUTONOMY FOR THE CHURCH.

They had in view the wish to see whether it was not possible, without sacrificing the connexion with the State, to obtain a larger degree of autonomy for the Church. The Established Church of Scotland was a useful illustration. In connexion with the development and progress of the Indian Church problems must arise which must be dealt with finally on the spot, without the necessity of reference to the secular authority, or even to the Archbishop. They wanted to be able to deal finally with questions in India which affected the life of the Indian Church. These problems would multiply year by year. Then there was the longing for greater unity in the whole Christian world at the present time. On the one hand, there was a determination that there should be no sacrifice of true Church principles, and on the other a feeling that it was necessary for the Church of Christ to move ahead in its full strength. One thing that he believed to be creating difficulty was the too autocratic character of the Episcopate. which he believed to be neither primitive nor Catholic in the best sense. It was alien to the genius of those whom they longed to associate with themselves. It had been given to the Presbyterians to maintain the great principle, which he believed to be essential to the Church's life, that the Presbytery and the laymen should take their due part in the corporate life of the Church as a whole. If the Presbyterians could give that to the Church they would be infinitely more ready to receive from the Church the Episcopate.

The Lord Bishop of Madras also delivered an address, in which he said that if the Church was to do its work in India they must double the number of Bishops.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

BIG "BILL" AT THE GAIETY.

The audiences at the Gaiety Theatre, since the Bandmann-Rickard circuit was transferred [illegible] backed by their leaders in the Lords, time to gather at La Scala, and if the management continue to put on such strong bills as that announced for to-night there can be little doubt that houses will rule even larger still from now on. There have been strong programmes previously, but to-night's is perhaps the strongest, as it is the most varied, that Mr. Mitchell has yet been able to put before his patrons. There are five turns, all good ones, and each widely different from all the others, so that we can look forward confidently to a really good evening's amusement.

TWO "STAR" TURNS.

At the head of the "bill" is Miss Lily Pacy, a charming soubrette, who is new to India, but who comes with the best of reputations from Home. She has played at most of the leading music-halls in England, and has just completed a long run in a most successful revue. Miss Pacy has a winning personality, a charming voice, and a big budget of original songs, so that one can safely prophesy for her a warm welcome in Bombay. The second big star turn is that of the Klimanoffs, Russian dancers, who will give a number of their national dances. To-night, in addition to examples of Russian dancing they will introduce two fine dances, a Hungarian Gipsy and the Neopolitan Tambourine dance, both of which give them ample opportunities of displaying their talents.

MARIE QUINTRELL AND A PIANO.

Miss Marie Quintrell stays on for another week, but introduces a piano turn for a change. During this week, Miss Quintrell has become very popular with audiences at the Gaiety, and to-night she will sing, by special request, a selection from "Carwen," in which her fine voice will be heard to the best advantage. In addition to her powers as a vocalist, Miss Quintrell is a composer of great ability, and will play a number of her own compositions on the piano. The Graus Brothers, whose daring pole act is something to marvel at, also remain another week, and do quite a number of new and clever tricks; while Clown Adolf and his baby elephant will make their bow to-night. Adolf is a funny man and his elephant is a funny "animal"—and between them the two guarantee to keep the ball of fun merrily rolling all the time they are on the stage.

POPULAR PRICES.

It will thus be seen that there will be something to suit all tastes at the Gaiety to-night, not forgetting the pictures which are as usual good of their kind and very well varied. Popular prices have now been instituted, as a glance at the advertisement on another page will show, and there can be little doubt that the performance will be good value for money. Indeed, one rather wonders how such a good show can be provided for such small charges.

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.

To-morrow night the Howitt-Phillips Company commence their new season in Bombay. A few years ago no theatrical company would have dreamed of coming to this city on the very eve of the monsoon, but times have changed with the advent of the picture houses and variety turns, and now there is an all-the-year-round public for entertainments in Bombay. The Howitt-Phillips Company did well in Bombay on their last visit, and as, during the coming week they are doing two plays quite new to local playgoers they should do ditto next week. The opening piece to-morrow night is "Two Little Vagabonds," which gives Miss Phillips a chance to show what a versatile little lady she is.

A SPORTING PLAY.

Of the two new plays one, "A Member of Tattersalls," will be done on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. In it, Mr. Charles Howitt plays the part of a rich, unpolished but golden-hearted bookmaker who has made a lot of money, and married a lady of title. His wife died, leaving him a little girl whom he determined to bring up to occupy the position her mother had held in the world. Thereafter the plot is developed on familiar and conventional lines. There is the hero in love with Mary, a villain who, with the aid of a Society lady, who is in his power—ha! ha!—engages in deep laid plots to ruin the hero and get the girl for himself, but after numerous exciting incidents everything comes right in the end. The whole piece is redolent of racing and the racecourse and despite its conventionality is a play to be seen.

LIFE IN THE WILDS.

"The Barrier," which will be done next Friday, is a play dealing with mining life in Alaska. John Gale, a man of good birth, is wrongly denounced for murder and he flies to Alaska where we see him in the mining camp. Here he adopts a girl named Necia, and here, too, after the manner of dramas, Bennett, the man Gale is supposed to have murdered, appears and busies himself in villainy. Capt. Burrell of the M. S. Cavalry, falls in love with Necia, and eventually marries her; while Bennett, who proves to be Necia's father, pays the penalty of his crimes with his life. "The Barrier" is an elaboration of the line "There's never a law of God or man runs north of 53deg." and gives a thrilling picture of life as it is lived in the wilds.

MAN PROPOSES.

It is infinitely sad to read paragraphs like the following, which appeared in one of the theatrical papers that reached us by the last mail:—"When Mr. Laurence Irving, who is now touring in Canada, returns to England next month he will at once proceed with preparation for the production of Herr Harmann Bahr's new 'Napoleonic' play entitled 'Bounaparte,' which will, I am informed, be presented at the Opera House, Blackpool, on Friday, Sept. 18. I understand that in this play the author 'completely breaks away from the theatrically traditional view of Napoleon's character;" that the real Josephine will be similarly resuscitated; and that—to be indications of a late sitting. Memglitter and tinsel which has accumulated on the tablets of History.' The writer goes on to speak of an Autumn tour which Mr. Irving had arranged and of his London season little thinking when he wrote the lines that within a few weeks Mr. Irving would have been one of the victims of a calamity which has shocked the world.

CLOWN ADOLF AND "THUMMSUP,

Appearing at the Gaiety to-night.

How true it is that "man proposes but God disposes."

COOD BUSINESS IN THE STATES.

In the United States "the" profession is evidently a paying one, for the managers and theatre proprietors who get a piece that takes on make big money, and pay their actors and actresses accordingly. Mr. Louis Meyer, back in England after a tour in the States, told an interviewer that: "Pieces can play to enormous business in the States. The theatres hold more, and there are so many of them. Some can play to £3,000 a week. 'Within the Law' has made in America £170,000, and there are several similar huge successes. And there are so many suprises in there productions. For example, they 'tried out' a play called 'Under Cover' for one week, and when I got there it was in its seventeenth week at the same house in Boston."

THEATRE PRICES AT HOME.

In the same interview, Mr. Meyer, asked what he thought of the present outlook in England, said:—"I think theatre prices in the country will have to come down or else we shall have to play two houses with London stars go round with a play, and this, as you know, is very unusual nowadays. It is a very difficult thing for suburban and provincial theatres to fight against the big music-halls, with their cheap but cosy seats and their freedom from the long waits which still are the rule in many regular dramatic houses."

"THE BLUE MOUSE."

"The Blue Mouse," a farce written by Alexander Engel and Julian Horst, and adopted from the German by Mr. Roy Horniman, was played at the Criterion Theatre in mail week, and received a "not unfavourable" reception. In a criticism of the play, the "Morning Post" says:—"Last night it was something, if not quite, like old times at the Criterion. "Something' because 'The Blue Mouse,' which comes from Germany *via* America, is of the class from which Sir Charles Wyndham drew

AT THE GAIETY TO-NIGHT.

The Klimanoffs, Russian Dancers.

most of the successes of his first Criterion period. It deals with a tissue of marital and other infidelities, contemplated if not committed, the action passing in rooms of many doors. Through these husbands and wives (real or pretended) and old friends rush in and out till the stage reminds one of a railway platform on Bank Holiday. At the bottom of all this traffic and trouble is Sir Henry Dowse, who controls some company in which, to put it mildly, favour does not go by merit. George Barker wants the managership badly, as his father-in-law will make no proper provision for Mrs. George until her husband has bettered his position. And George, unwilling to expose his wife to the attentions of the amorous oldd rascal ,induces tthe 'Blue Mouse,' otherwise Kitty Vernon, who manages to run a very expensive flat on the little she earns in the theatre, to personate her. When it is explained that Lady Dowse, a plain woman past her prime, is on the track of the Blue Mouse and is made to believe that she is the real Mrs. Barker, and despite her boastings of constancy at the beginning shows a decidedly oncoming [illegible] who have had to do with the Blue Mouse in the past or mean to have to do with her in the future, and one of whom at least lays siege to pretty and innocent Mrs. Barker, any theatregoer of experience can fill in the rest for himself. The piece is not so much a play as a multiplication of complications, which might come in almost any order and each of them solved by a falsehood which is weaker than the last, of little or no originality and enlivened mainly by those odds and ends of farcical dialogue and incident which long since became too conventional greatly to amuse to-day."

JAILS IN ASSAM.

The resolution on the report on the Administration of Jails in Assam in 1913 shows an increase by 90 person in the average daily jail population during 1913. This was due not to an increased number of admission, but to the fact that in the previous year, the population was abnormally reduced owing to the Durbar remissions, granted at the end of 1911. There was a substantial decrease in the admission of juvenile prisoners. A large number of escapes occurred during the year. These were to some extent due to the structural defects of the jail, but they could not have been effected but for laxity of of supervision and disregard of rules on the part of the jail staff. Discontent amongst the staff must react unfavourably on discipline, nad the Inspector General's remarks on the unpopularity of inferior service in the Department would receive careful consideration. There was a rise in the deathrate during 1913. Assam compared most unfavourably with other provinces in respect of the health of prisoners, and it was of the utmost importance that a speedy and radical improvement should be brought about It was hoped that every Superintendent would realise the necessity for devoting unremitting care to the health of his jail. The reduction in the mortality at the Sylhet Jail during the year under report was most creditable to Major Scott.

FARCE AND COMEDY.

The distinction between comedy and farce is in some cases not easy to make, but as a general rule we can apprehend the fundamental difference between the two in the following fashion. In a farce the situations are the main thing, and they condition character; or, in other words, character is a negligible thing if the situations are amusing. In comedy, on the other hand, the character of the personages conditions, or creates, the situation. The situation does not exist for itself, but in order to illustrate the personages involved. But comedy itself has different types. There is comedy which is a form of burlesque; comedy which is a department of romance; comedy whose main subject is the succession of comic incidents; comedy which deals with manners—changing manners and fashions of a time—and comedy which deals with character.—W. L. Courtney, in the "Fortnightly."

THE SPECTRE OF CIVILISATION

The tragedy of civilisation is the proletariat, its hopelessness and its misery. And by the proletariat is meant the class in modern society which consists of wage-earners without property and without certainty of employment; who are therefore compelled, in a show of free contract, to let out their health and skill to a capitalist entrepreneur for a remuneration. They have not the means for a bargain as free as that between capital and capital. They have not the economic conditions for religion. "No man was ever converted with cold feet." It is not a matter of gain or loss to them, but of life or death. As the capitalist system is the pillar of modern civilisation, the proletariat is its modern spectre. And it emerges now upon a state of the social mind which has begun to read history from the standpoint of its cost rather than its glories, in the interest of the weak and suffering rather than of the strong. What profit is there in its blood?—Dr. Forsyth, in the "Daily Chronicle."

TOO MANY GROUSERS.

Too many grumblers, too many people finding fault, too many scolding journalists, too many critics, too many drum-thumping martyrs, too many Mrs. Gummidges "feeling it more," too many people sneering, too many people shouting abuse, too many people spitting venom, too many people seeing evil, too many people who know everything, too much hate, too much scorn, not enough kindness, not enough hope; that's all that's wrong with the world.—Jerome K. Jerome, in the "Daily Mirror."

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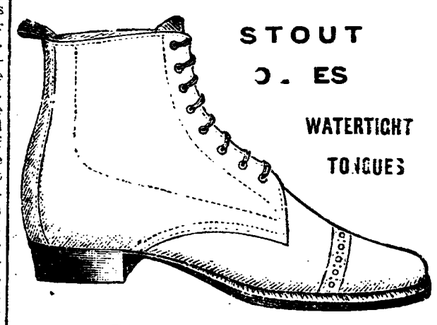

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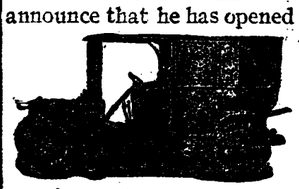
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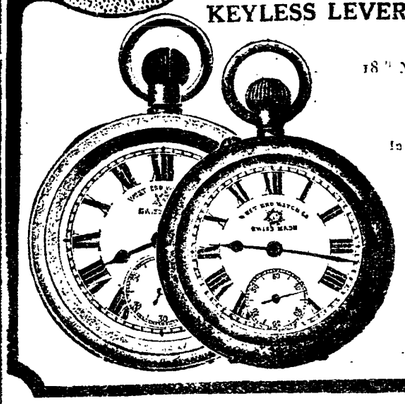
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